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U. S. Department of Agriculture

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOG

BINDING-STEVENS
SEED CO.



N. S. S. S. S. S.

JAN 12 1925



POULTRY AND BEE SUPPLIES

TULSA
OKLAHOMA

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

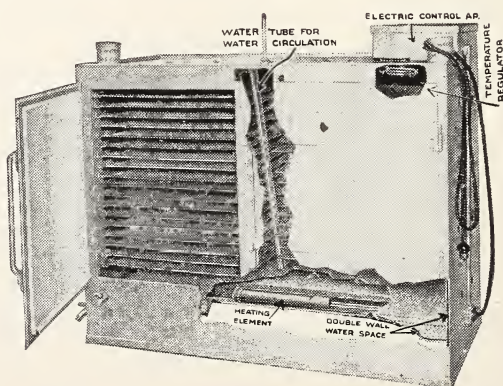
We have endeavored to make Our Book a real help to you in selecting varieties and planning your garden. Instead of a big, showy, expensive catalog that lists hundreds of varieties of vegetables and flowers, irrespective of value, with long, confusing descriptions for you to wade through, you will find in Our Book only the best varieties for Your Garden.

We have good stocks of everything we list, and are prepared to supply our customers with high-grade, pure, fresh seed of good germination, grown especially for us, by long experienced growers in localities best suited to the proper growth and maturity of such seed. Therefore when ordering from us you can depend upon receiving freshly grown, acclimated, tested seeds.

Please remember that if you order early the benefit will be mutual.

Very truly yours,

BINDING-STEVEN'S SEED CO.

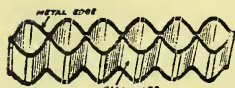
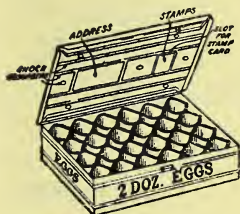


Our Electric Seed Tester where we test all seeds for germination.

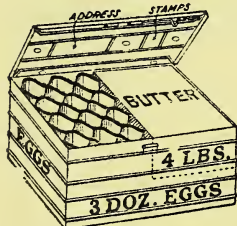
SELL EGGS BY MAIL

To Your City Friends Shipped in Aluminized

METAL EGG CRATES



Metal Edge Filler



Price, \$2.25

Indestructible; made for interchangeable shipments; lasts for years; pays for itself in a few shipments. Buy yours now and realize more money for your Eggs. Your friends want them. Thousands now in daily use.

The Metal Edge Filler is a wonder. A new invention and cannot be beat for safely carrying Eggs by mail. Light in weight and very strong.

Price of Eggs in the city is about double the price obtained by the farmer at a local store for selected Eggs. You might as well be receiving this added profit by shipping your Eggs direct.

Butter and Eggs safely carried by mail in same crate. Can also be used in sending other products. Write us about different sizes and prices.

SIZE	WEIGHT EMPTY	POSTAGE		PRICE
		EMPTY	FILLED	
1½ dozen	3 lbs.	7c	9c	\$1.25
2 dozen	3 lbs.	7c	10c	1.50
3 dozen	4 lbs.	8c	12c	1.75
4 dozen	5 lbs.	9c	15c	2.00
6 dozen	6 lbs.	10c	19c	2.50

Add postage to your destination. The above rates apply within the 2d zone (150 miles).

SOLD BY Binding-Stevens Seed Co.
TULSA, OKLA.

SELL EGGS

The Best Quality Eggs Available

METAL ROO CHAIRS

These chairs are made of the best quality metal and are very strong and durable. They are also very comfortable and are suitable for use in any room. They are also very easy to clean and maintain.

These chairs are made of the best quality metal and are very strong and durable. They are also very comfortable and are suitable for use in any room. They are also very easy to clean and maintain.

These chairs are made of the best quality metal and are very strong and durable. They are also very comfortable and are suitable for use in any room. They are also very easy to clean and maintain.



Model	Price	Weight	Material	Color
100	\$10.00	10 lbs	Steel	Black
200	\$15.00	15 lbs	Steel	Black
300	\$20.00	20 lbs	Steel	Black
400	\$25.00	25 lbs	Steel	Black
500	\$30.00	30 lbs	Steel	Black

These chairs are made of the best quality metal and are very strong and durable. They are also very comfortable and are suitable for use in any room. They are also very easy to clean and maintain.

100 200 300 400 500
100 200 300 400 500

Binding-Stevens Seed Co.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Amount Enclosed

P. O. Order - \$.....

Express Order \$.....

Draft - - \$_____

Cash - - \$.....

Regis'd Letter \$.....

Postg. Stamps \$.....

2c Stamps preferred

Total - \$.....

Date.....192.....

[illegible]

(OVER)

SUGGESTIONS IN ORDERING

A reading of the following will prove an aid to you and to us:

Our Prices—Including bags, boxes, and free cartage to the depot.

The prices quoted in this Catalog include free delivery on packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, pounds (except where otherwise stated). "By freight or express" means that transportation charges are paid by the customer.

Early Orders—Our rush season comes in the months of March and April. Orders sent at once secure prompt shipment from our full stock.

How to Order—Write your name, postoffice, State, and express office plainly with black ink on every order and every time you write us. Give plain express, mail, or freight directions. Where none are given, we route same at buyer's risk.

Market Gardeners and others who buy vegetable seeds in bulk to the amount of \$10.00 or more are requested to send their list of seeds wanted to us and let us make special quotations.

Plant Orders—Orders for plants will be filled as early in the spring as we consider it safe to send them. If ordered for immediate shipment in severe weather, they will be sent at purchaser's risk.

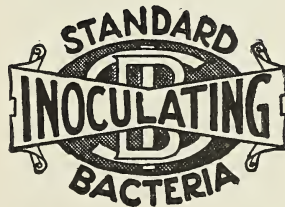
Use Order Sheets—The use of the order sheets enclosed in this Catalog is a great help to us in facilitating filing and shipment of orders. More will be sent on receipt of postal asking for same.

About Warranting Seeds—It is impractical to guarantee seeds, as the best seeds will fail under improper treatment. Some may be grown in too dry ground or too wet, too deep or too shallow. Some hardy seeds will stand cold weather and will grow where the soil is too cold for others and would cause them to decay. Insects may attack and destroy them. For these reasons we do not give warranty in any respect, and will not be responsible for the crop.

The Guaranteed

Legume

Inoculator



Increases The

Yield

Enriches Soil

GROWN DIRECT FROM THE NODULES

HIGHEST POSSIBLE VIRILITY

Put up in amber bottles with glass air tubes and cotton filters.

NITROGEN IN ITS CHEAPEST FORM INSURES

A Perfect Catch, A Larger Yield, A Higher Feeding Value, An Early
Maturity of All Legumes

Prepared for

And All Other Legumes
PRICE:

Alfalfa	Soy Beans
Sweet Clover	Cow Peas
Red Clover	Garden Peas
Mammoth Clover	Field Beans
Alsike Clover	Garden Beans
Crimson Clover	Field Peas
Vetch	Sweet Peas

1 Acre Size.....	\$0.75
2 Acre Size.....	1.45
4 Acre Size.....	2.25
6 Acre Size.....	3.00

Sent postpaid, by Parcel Post, on receipt of price.
Easy to apply. Nothing to do but moisten the seed. Full directions in every package.

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MARKET GARDENERS, TRUCK-GROWERS, AND LARGE FARMERS, ATTENTION!

We urge that you go over this Catalog carefully, make up a list of seeds you need, and send to us for prices.

Our years of experience in the seed business have put us in close touch with the grower, and understanding the soil and climate of this section puts us in much better position to serve you than any outside concern.

We carry a complete line of selected and tested seed, and can supply your wants, quality considered, at as reasonable prices as anyone.

We are here to serve you, and hope you will not hesitate to call upon us.

TESTED GARDEN SEEDS

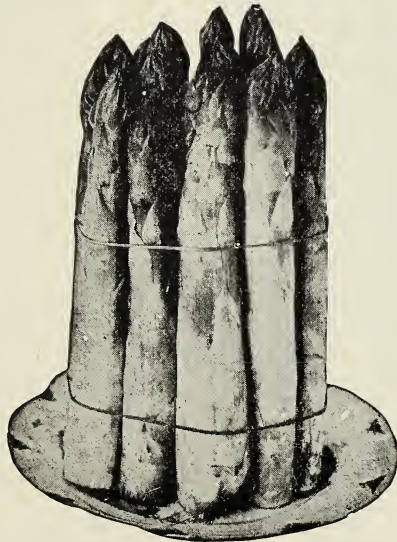
ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is one of the first vegetables in spring, as well as one of the best grown in the garden. It is perfectly hardy, grows year after year from the same roots, and never fails to produce a crop. Asparagus does well on any well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained from rich, deep, loamy soil.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Our strong two-year-old roots will give the best results in the shortest time possible.

Columbian Mammoth White—Two-year-old roots. Per dozen, 40c, postpaid; by express, \$1.75 per 100.



GARDEN BEANS—Selected Northern Grown.

When all danger of the spring frost is over is the time to plant beans, as the thrive little, if any, when the soil, the days and nights are cold. Given moisture, this crop can be planted in the South in succession until the middle of August. A good, sandy loam is the best soil for beans, but they will grow well in any soil of average richness.

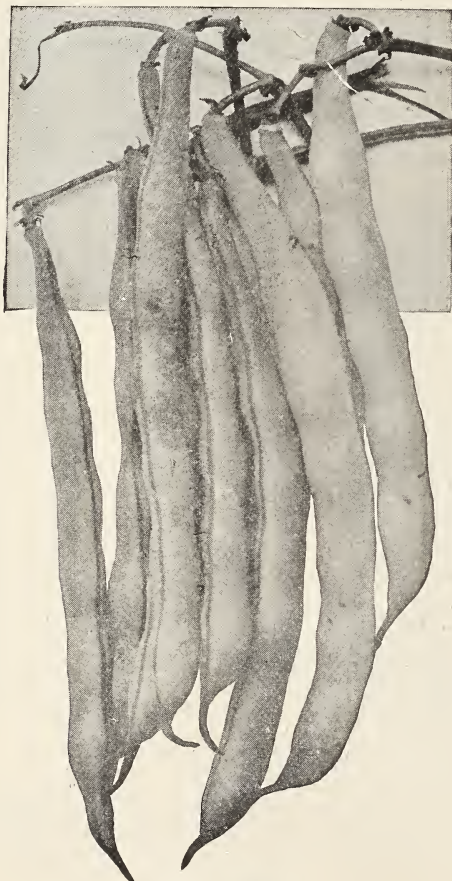
The bush varieties should be planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, 2 inches apart in the drill. When the plants are well up, thin gradually to 6 or 8 inches from each other, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. The pole varieties should be planted two or three beans in a hill, 2 feet apart each way. Give them clean cultivation, mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they are to bear. Do not hoe them when wet from dew or rain, as this induces rust of leaves or pods.

A quart will plant 100 feet of drills; 2 bushels to the acre in drills.

For a larger yield of Beans, use Nitragin.

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.

Tennessee Greenpod—This dwarf, early, intermediate snap bean is very popular in some sections of the South, and wherever known in other parts of the country is spoken of in terms of highest praise. The vines are large, somewhat spreading, and prolific. The foliage is dark green, with leaves large and crumpled. The pods are very long—very often 6 to 7 inches,—flat, irregular in shape, bright, but rather dark green, and of excellent quality; seed of medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; postpaid. By express, 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.



Red Valentine.

Burpess Stringless Greenpod—Splendid for market and home garden. Is one of the most popular beans in America. In earliness it is in the lead, in quality it is unexcelled, and as a cropper it is unrivaled. It is stringless in reality as well as name. It is an abundant cropper and the pods are thick, round, fleshy and nearly straight.



Stringless Green Pod

Ready for picking in 45 days. Lb., 35c, postpaid. By freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Refugee (1000 to 1) — Exceedingly heavy cropper, highly esteemed for late planting. Pods long, cylindrical, light green, of good quality as snaps, mild in flavor with slight strings. Ready to pick in 55 days. Lb., 30c, postpaid. By freight or express, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean—This is a great improvement on the old-time popular favorite Valentine Bean. The pods are fully one-third longer, averaging 5 and 6 inches in length; absolutely stringless, very crisp, round, full and fleshy. It is enormously productive, its handsome pods being ready for market a few days earlier than the old Valentine. We confidently recommend it, either for the home garden or as a profitable variety to grow for market. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Round Pod Red Valentine—The full meaty pods are of rich color, unsurpassed in tenderness. The plants are healthy, vigorous, and unusually hardy, withstanding slight frosts, which invariably kill other varieties. It permits, therefore, an early planting. It develops quickly, producing handsome, long, fleshy pods of extra fine quality. We recommend this variety highly to market gardeners, although it is as desirable for the home garden. A thorough trial will convince our customers of the excellence of this new sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.

White Navy Beans—Planted in June or July, these usually make a profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for the market. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans together 1 foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate them deeply after 2 or 3 inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a very profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to the acre. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Pencil Pod Black Wax—A bushy, heavy yielding, medium early sort, bearing round, clear, rich yellow pods from 5 to 6 inches long; entirely stringless, very meaty and tender; seed black. Ready to pick in about 50 days. Lb., 35c, postpaid. By freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Wardell's Kidney—Very prolific early sort, with long flat, brittle pods of golden yellow color. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Improved Golden (Rustproof)—Very valuable rustproof strain of the Golden Wax, which stands drouth remarkably well; pods rather flat, nearly straight, fleshy, and of highest quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c. postpaid.

Currie's Rustproof Wax—Is the earliest to mature of either the green or wax beans. It is ready for the market in twenty-five days from date of planting. Its beautiful, pure golden, long, flat pods of extra fine quality are borne in abundance and attract the admiration of both the planter and the consumer. Being the first in the market, it always commands most profitable prices. Entirely free from rust and blight. Pkg. 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—This remarkably vigorous-growing, wax-podded pole bean is very similar to the green-podded Kentucky Wonder, but the very long pods are a little broader, very fleshy, and quite stringless as snaps. The pods are attractive light yellow and when mature are often 8 or 9 inches in length. Seed medium size, oval flattened, very irregular, dark brown. Its earliness and hardness commend it as a pole bean, well adapted for northern latitudes. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.; 10 lbs., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.



Currie's Rustproof Wax.

Lazy Wife—Prolific sort, with handsome, entirely stringless pods. They measure from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length, are thick and fleshy, and retain their rich, tender, and luscious quality until nearly ripe. The white, dry seeds make excellent winter shelled beans, and extend the season considerably. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Cut Short, or Cornfield—Green beans; resemble those of the Bush Valentine; dry beans, red-speckled. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

Dutch Caseknife—One of the earliest of the pole varieties; white seeds; used for snaps; good green or dry; a good winter sort, productive, and a good bean for planting among corn. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

October or Horticultural—A popular and productive variety for use as snaps or as shell beans. It is especially adapted for mountainous districts or where the season is short. Per lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

If you want one peck or more Beans, write for prices.

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.



Kentucky Wonder.

Kentucky Wonder Bean—Brittle, stringless, meaty, delicious flavor. The plants are vigorous climbers; pods are borne profusely in clusters; they average from 7 to 9 inches long; are of attractive green color; round and very brittle when young. If the beans are picked as they mature, the vines will keep on bearing until killed by frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c. postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

White Creaseback—Large, long pods growing in clusters of from 6 to 12, of a silvery green, of the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c. postpaid.

DWARF LIMA BEANS.

Jackson Wonder Bush Lima—This is the most productive and earliest of the Bush Limas. It is of true bush form, about 2 feet high, bearing greatest profusion of broad, flat pods, each having from 3 to 5 medium-sized flat, handsomely speckled beans, which cook quickly and are of superior flavor. A variety that will please everyone. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c. postpaid; not prepaid, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Henderson's Dwarf—Particularly adapted for the South. Compact bush; produces large crops until frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c. postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

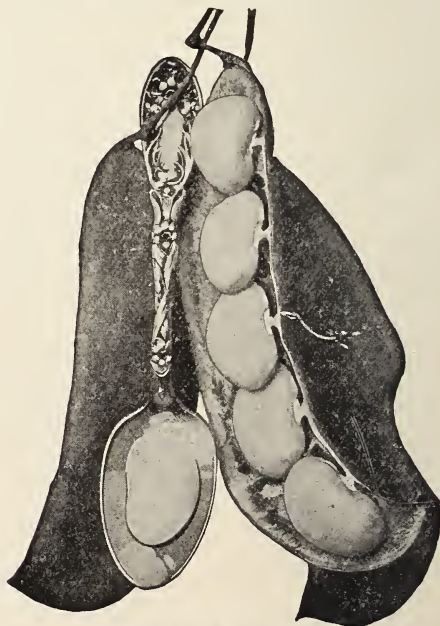
Burpee's Bush Lima—The stout, erect bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. They are laden with large, luscious beans. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c. postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

Carolina or Sieva Pole (Small White Lima)—Vigorous variety; very early and productive. Pods are short, flat and curved; beans white, small, and kidney-shaped. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c. postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

King of the Garden (Large White Lima)—An improved strain of the large white, of more prolific character and with larger pods and beans. Large early crop that bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c. postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

Speckled Pole Lima—The most prolific of the Pole Limas. It blooms and bears profusely all through the season. Seeds are about the size of the Sieva, but are speckled white and brownish red. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c. postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

If you want one peck or more Beans, write for prices.

BEETS.

Beets grow in moderately light, sandy soil. For very early crops, sow Crosby's or Eclipse in hot-beds and transplant the seedlings as soon as the weather is warm enough into open ground; for regular crop, plant outside as soon as the ground is in good condition; plant in drills 12 to 15 inches apart and cover about 1 inch deep. When the seedlings are 4 to 5 inches high, thin them out to stand 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. For winter crops, sow the improved Long Dark Blood in June. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

Crimson Globe—Extremely handsome; early normal crop variety of medium size. The roots are almost globe-shaped and free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The flesh is of the finest quality—a rich blood red, slightly zoned, and always sweet and tender. Unequaled for table use and market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c, postpaid; by freight or express, per lb.

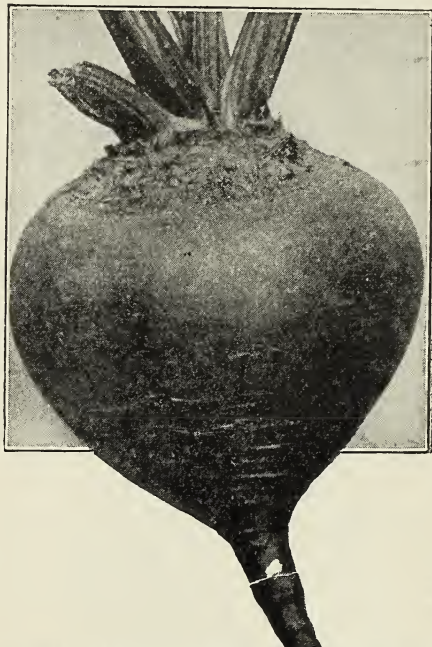
Detroit Dark Red—Very popular sort; used extensively by market gardeners as well as private planters. It matures early, and the roots are of splendid shape and good color. The tops are small and upright-growing, which makes possible close planting. The roots are globular and smooth, the skin is dark blood red, the flesh red with lighter zones. The beets are very tender, firm and crisp, and remain so for a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c, postpaid; by freight or express, 70c per lb.

Eclipse—Globe-shaped, deep red roots, with sweet, fine-grained flesh; fit for use a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 70c per lb.

Improved Long Dark Blood—Excellent for winter use, as it is a good keeper; flesh firm, juicy, and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid; by freight or express, 75c per lb.

Crosby's Egyptian—The market gardeners' favorite. Fine, globe-shaped roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 70c per lb.

Early Blood Turnip—Coming in at the same time as the small, flat Egyptian, it is much larger and almost globe-shaped—a much better beet for every purpose. It is fine-grained, very tender, and of good, sweet flavor. The color of the flesh is a rich red, tinged with dark crimson. The roots remain in fine condition a long time after maturing. We highly recommend this as the best quality table beet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid; by freight or express, 65c per lb.



Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet—This delicious and useful vegetable should be in every garden and on every market stall. It is really two distinct vegetables. First, the leafy part of the foliage is cooked and served the same as spinach, while the stalks are cooked and served with drawn butter, like tender asparagus. It grows about 2½ feet high. The stalks are thick and broad, like rhubarb; the leaves are much larger than the regular Swiss chard; they are very heavily crumpled, like Savoy spinach. Crisp and tender, pleasing flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid; by freight or express, 75c per lb.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets—(Listed under "Farm Seeds.")

Chickalah, Ark., Feb. 22d, 1922.

Dear Sirs:

Please forward to me by return mail one pound Giant Yellow Prizetaker Onion Seed at your best price. Find your seeds are selling all right and expect to make payment for the seeds soon and send another small order.

Yours truly, G. W. DACUS.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Brussels sprouts are a very delicate vegetable, and deserve a more general cultivation than they receive. The plant belongs to the cabbage family and should be grown and cultivated like miniature cabbages. Very hardy; improved by frost. An ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Dwarf Improved—Bearing a small crop of small, solid, and tender heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

CELERY.

Seed should be sown in February in hot-beds or in flat boxes filled with clean, mellow loam, with about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch of fine soil or sand, pressing it down firmly. Keep the soil moist constantly. When plants are fairly out of the seed leaf, transplant into another box or bed, or thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart. Plant into the open ground by the last of May or the beginning of June. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.



White Plume—The earliest and most easily blanched sort. While the inner stalks and heart are of pure white color without being blanched, yet the outer stalks should be tied up and the soil drawn around them, so as to produce attractive bunches. Fine for family use and the local markets. Pkg., 10c.

Golden Self-Blanching—The plants are of compact, semi-dwarf habit and form numerous stalks. They are heavy ribbed, of golden yellow color, very crisp and tender. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery—Pkg., 10c.

Market gardeners give our seed the preference. In buying get the best, even at higher prices. You get results.

Send in a photo of your garden and write how things are growing. Your success is ours.

CARROTS.

Carrots grow best in rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. Sow in March or April, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, thinning out the seedlings to 4 inches in the row. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 or 4 pounds to the acre.



Chantenay.

CARROTS—Cont.

Danvers Half Long—An excellent market variety of medium size. The roots are of a rich orange-red color, smooth, and very handsome. Produces a very large crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Long Orange—The best late variety for general field culture. It keeps very well, and is therefore excellently adapted for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Oxheart, or Guerande—Of fine table qualities. It is the most desirable sort for growing in soils too hard and stiff for the longer varieties, as it does not grow over 6 inches long, and is easily pulled by hand. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Early Chantenay—A fine bunching carrot. One of the best early sorts, maturing between the Oxheart and Danvers. The carrots grow about 6 inches in length, stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine-grained, sweet, and sugary. Market gardeners should grow these for their main early crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

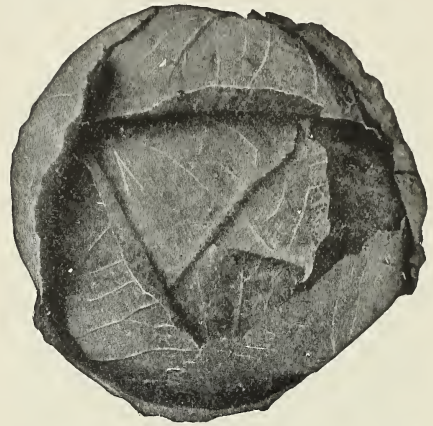
RELIABLE CABBAGE SEED,**Extra Early Varieties.**

True Early Jersey Wakefield—Small, cone-shaped head; matures in from 90 to 100 days after planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

The Charleston, or Large Wakefield—The best large early cabbage. This cabbage has created a sensation with the cabbage-growers all over the country on account of the decided advantage it has over all other sorts. It can be the first variety sent to market, and on account of its handsome appearance will invariably bring the tip-top prices. If, however, the early market prices are low, it can be safely left standing in the field to mature into an extra large, compact, solid, magnificent cabbage, which has never failed to attract the admiration of the most skilled gardeners, and always brings better prices than any other sort harvested at the same time. Our stock is thoroughly reliable. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Second Early Sorts.

Allhead Early—An early flat variety, with remarkably solid heads, which have few outside leaves. It is practically all head. While it is really a typical summer cabbage, it is fully as good for winter use, being a good keeper. The heads are of uniform size, uniform in color and size, and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

CABBAGE—Cont.

Early Flat Dutch—A selected strain; forming large, flat heads, weighing at times 10 to 12 pounds. It is a sure header and well adapted for forcing. We consider it the best cabbage for planting in the South. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market—The earliest large, round-headed cabbage. Very popular with market gardeners; excellent for home gardens. An extra early summer cabbage, matures fully as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield, but produces larger heads, often averaging 10 pounds or more. The heads are ball-shaped, mild and firm, with small core, and of splendid quality. Leaves are of light green color, tightly folded together, forming a very compact head. You should give this cabbage a place in your garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Mammoth Red Rock—The best red cabbage for pickling or table use. Heads average over 10 pounds, always of rich red color; excellent flavor and a sure header. Give it a trial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

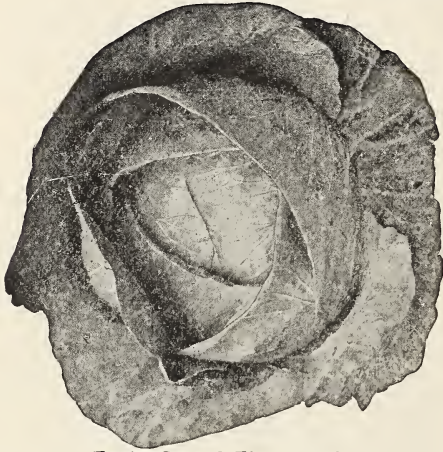
American Perfection Drumhead Savoy—Too little attention is paid to the Savoy cabbage in this locality, as for home gardens it is unquestionably the most desirable of all cabbages. It is used almost entirely for late planting and attains its greatest perfection in flavor after frost, when it becomes as tender and even more delicious than cauliflower. The heads are of medium size, borne on short stems and not as large as the ordinary late cabbage, hence it will stand closer planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Use Slug Shot as protection against insects.

CABBAGE—Continued.

PE-TSAI, CHINESE OR "CELERY"
CABBAGE.

The Chinese or "celery" cabbage has attained great popularity in the last two years. Pe-Tsai produces beautiful, crisp, celery-like heads that blanch easily and resemble a giant Cos lettuce. As a salad, it rivals the finest lettuce, while cooked like cabbage or spinach it makes delightful "greens." Early sowing is not recommended, as during hot weather it has a tendency to run to seed without heading. Sow seed in any good soil the first of August, making rows 24 to 36 inches apart and thinning to 15 inches apart in the row. Pe-Tsai will not stand frost, so that heads intended for winter use should be stored in a cool frost-proof cellar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.

Hollander, or Danish Ballhead—Of vigorous, compact growth, with stem rather longer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

All Seasons—One of the best of its class. Ready for the market only a few days later than the Early Summer and is much larger. The heads are firm, solid, and of good flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Surehead—Strain of flat Dutch; remarkable for its heading qualities; keeps well and is good for shipping. The heads are of uniform size, firm, solid, and of good color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—Of good flavor and very tender; among the earliest of the winter cabbages. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.

Kills Insects. Saves Foliage.

SLUG SHOT kills cabbage worms, also cucumber, melon, squash, and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. 5-lb. package, not prepaid, 65c.



Chinese Cabbage

Route No. 1, Box 75.

Tamaka, Okla., May 25th, 1922.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check for \$1.89 balance due. And say I have had the finest and most perfect germination on all seeds I received from your firm this year. All farmers that have planted your seeds report to me that they have good stands and good growth. This is just what we need now.

F. X. BERKEMEIER.

SELECT SWEET CORN—Northern Grown.

Do not plant sweet corn until the ground becomes warm. A prolonged cold, rainy spell will cause it to rot in the ground. Cultivation is the same as for field corn, with the exception that it may be planted a little closer. Plant at frequent intervals, so as to always have a supply at this stage of growth. One quart will make 200 plants, 8 quarts will plant one acre.

Golden Bantam—A new early sweet corn, considered by many people the richest and sweetest of all corns. Some of our customers who prefer this sort to all other kinds are planting it at regular intervals all during the season, so they may have a continued supply for their table. The stalks are of medium size, with heavy foliage, of value for forage. It may be planted quickly and as late as July 20th in the Middle States. The ears are borne two to a stalk, and about 6 inches in length and are eight-rowed. The kernels are of golden yellow color, which at first gives the impression of field corn. However, as soon as tasted there is immediately a call for more. Our seed has been especially selected for table use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by express, 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Early Minnesota—The earliest sort on our list. Of dwarf habit, but very productive; small ears, with eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Stowell's Evergreen—The ears are large; have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels, and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Adams' Extra Early—A great favorite with those who wish the first corn of the season. Produces short ears, filled with tender, white kernels of fine flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c; postpaid; by freight or express, gal., 75c; pk., \$1.25.

Adams' Early—Has larger ears than the preceding; very popular in the South. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, gal., 75c; pk., \$1.25.

COLLARD.

A kind of cabbage, growing 2 to 3 feet high. The central leaves often used for greens. Collard seed is started under glass in the open. Plants should be cultivated like cabbage.

Improved Georgia—Plants may be planted at almost any time of the year, and is much hardier than cabbage. The plants may stand as close to each other in the field as 8 inches. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.



Country Gentleman—The most delicious of the late sorts. For family use it is unequaled. The medium-size ears are covered with irregularly arranged, deep, sweet kernels. Very prolific, and well liked in some localities, where it is sold on the market as the "Shoe Peg." Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.

CAULIFLOWER

It requires a cool, moist season for its best growth, a constant supply of soil-moisture, and rich, loamy land, well fertilized. Cultivation is the same as for cabbage. One ounce will produce from 800 to 1,000 plants.

Early Snowball—Under favorable conditions, every plant produces a magnificent white head of fine quality. Pkg., 10c.

EGG PLANT

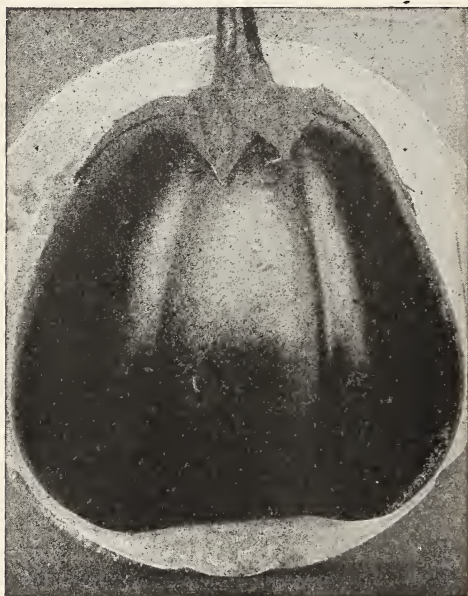
Seed should be started in February, in boxes in the house. Always keep the ground warm and moist, and protect the young plants. Transplant into a rich, loamy soil when all danger of frost is past. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

HORSERADISH.

Grown for its roots, which have a pungent, mustard-like flavor. Small pieces of roots, 4 to 5 inches long, are planted for propagation. Plant in rich ground—the richer the better. 35c per doz., \$2.00 per hundred.

GARLIC.

Used for flavoring soups, sausage, etc. It is propagated by division of the roots into small parts. The bulbs are gathered in August in the same manner as onions. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid.



Black Beauty

New York Improved Purple—One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears long, oblong-shaped fruits. There are many varieties of egg plant offered, but we think this kind better than any other. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

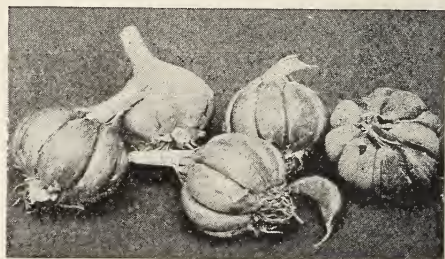
Black Beauty—Ten days or two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, of a uniform and rich, lustrous black color. Fruit develops very quickly, and planters will be pleased with it. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

CRESS.

Sow curled or pepper grass thickly in shallow drills every two weeks. It should be cut often, and will continue to grow. Useful for salad and garnishing. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill of the pepper grass; 1 ounce of water cress seed will sow 15 square feet.

Extra Curled or Pepper Grass—Quick-growing and crisp, pungent flavor. Does well in dry soil. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.

Don't let bugs or plant lice eat up either the flower or vegetable plants you have started. Spray with Black Leaf 40 for plant lice, and with bordeaux mixture for rust, blight or fungus. We have all kinds of sprayers and remedies. See page 40.



GARLIC

ENDIVE.

Endive is an excellent autumn and winter salad. Sow late in spring or even July in shallow drill 15 inches apart. When plants are strong thin out to about 1 foot apart. To blanch, gather up outer leaves over center of plant and tie together at the tips. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.



Endive.

Improved Green Curled—Finely fringed leaves of bright green color; tender and crisp when blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS—HIGHEST QUALITY.

Plant as soon as the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 feet each way. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Prepare the hills by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil; plant the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. When all danger of insect attack is over, thin to about three or four of the strongest plants to the hill. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines, as this will cause them to stop bearing.

Early Fortune Cucumber—The fruits are almost cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the ends, smooth and of deep rich green color, marked with distinct light green lines at the stem end; of very attractive appearance, very productive and very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Cluster—Extra prolific sort; setting its fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is a dark green, short and particularly suitable for pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Chicago Pickle—Largely used by pickle manufacturers. Prolific, short, with fruit of medium size, dark green in color, and with prominent spine. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing—The strong vines, throwing out numerous tendrils, can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. Pkg., 5c;

Perfection Hybrid White Spine—This splendid new cucumber is the result of a cross between an English forcing variety and our American sort, Evergreen White Spine. The cukes are much darker in color than any White Spine variety, holding this color remarkably well, and also being of longer and thinner shape. It is the ideal market cucumber, producing under ordinary field culture, beautiful fruits equaling in every way that hot-house grown product. We offer select Michigan grown Seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

West Indian Gherkin—A very prolific, small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. It is not properly a cucumber, and is of no value for slicing. The fruits are 2 to 3 inches in length, thick and rounded, closely covered with spines; vines rather slender, with small foliage, but of strong growth. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Improved Long Green—Most widely cultivated sort; unsurpassed for general use. The cucumbers average 10 inches long when fully developed, and are fine for slicing. The smaller fruits make excellent pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Davis' Perfect—A superb variety. Dark, glossy green, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. They hold color till nearly ripe when they turn white without a yellow streak on them. Quality fine, as seeds are very soft when fit for



Improved Long Green.

table use. Very tender, brittle, and of exceptional flavor. Early as earliest strain of white spine and out-yield all others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c;

Improved Klondike White Spine—The vines are very vigorous and productive; the fruit is of an attractive, deep glossy green color, with light spines running from blossom end. Most desirable for the market use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Loose, curly-leaved type of the cabbage family; particularly noted for its hardiness. It makes excellent tender greens for winter use. In the South the most hardy variety remains in the open ground all winter. Cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.

Early Curled Siberian—One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market. The plant is dwarf, spreading, and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple, and of superior quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid; by express, 60c per lb.

KOHL RABI.

Grown for its thick, bulb-shaped stalks, which, while young, are prepared in the same manner as turnips, and which furnish a most desirable vegetable. One ounce of seed will drill 200 feet.

Early White Vienna—Equally good for forcing or cultivation in the open ground; has very short tops; flesh is white, tender, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

Early Purple Vienna—Similar to the preceding sort, except in color, which is a bluish purple. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c, postpaid.



WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI

LEEK.

A very delicately flavored member of the onion family. The leafy portion of the plant is used for flavoring soups or boiling with meats while the white, fleshy stems are boiled and either served with cream dressing or as a salad with vinegar and salad oil. Leeks prefer a rich, light soil. Cultivate the same as onions. Filling up will blanch the stalks and improve their quality. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

London Flag—A strong-growing sort; hardy and excellent for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

BEST SELECTED LETTUCE SEED.

This is a salad plant of first rank. It is extensively forced in green-houses and in hot-beds in the winter and early spring and in cold-frames and out of doors later. Out of doors it is planted in succession from spring until fall. It grows better in clay-loamy soil made rich with barnyard manure. The plants should be started 12 inches apart each way. Frequently it is grown between rows of other plants like cabbage, and is matured and removed long before the other plants need the space. One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.



Head Lettuce

Improved Hanson—One of the best for growing during the hot summer months, as it will stand heat and dry weather to perfection. The large, solid heads weigh sometimes 2 or 3 pounds. They are of light green color outside and white within—tender, crisp, and of fine flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Big Boston—Very distinct variety; grown largely in the South as a winter lettuce. When grown in cold-frames or houses, it forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth and thin leaves. They are of light green color and quite tender when well grown. Outside it is a less distinctive heading sort, the plants bearing vigorously, growing to a good size and forming loose heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, ¼ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Prize Head—Forms large, loose heads, which will not stand shipment to distant markets. The outer leaves are bright and green, shaded with brownish red. They are large and thin, attractively curled, and very tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Paris White Cos—The Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of a conical form, 8 to 9 inches in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is a yellowish green. To be had in perfection, it requires to be tied up, so that the center leaves may be blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

LETTUCE—Continued.

Early Curled Simpson—Forms close, compact bunches of effectively curled leaves. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

New York—A favorite variety. Heads very large, heavy and compact. Has a vigorous root system, which enables it to stand not weather better than other varieties. Slow to run to seed and stands longer than some other sorts. The interior is beautifully blanched, creamy white, crisp and tender, and free from any bitterness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c, postpaid.

Denver Market—This is a fine, crisp, crimp-head variety. It has a slight tinge of red at the edge of the leaves. The ribs are a waxy white, being tender and free from bitterness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

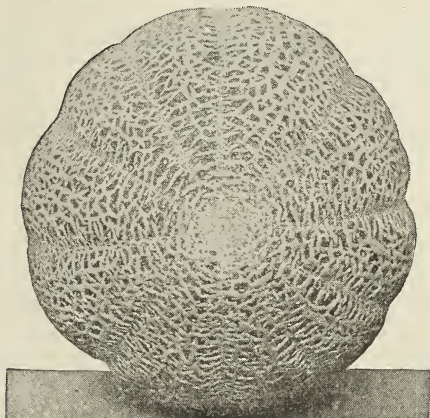
Black-Seeded Simpson — Makes large bunches of curly, crisp leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

**Grand Rapids**

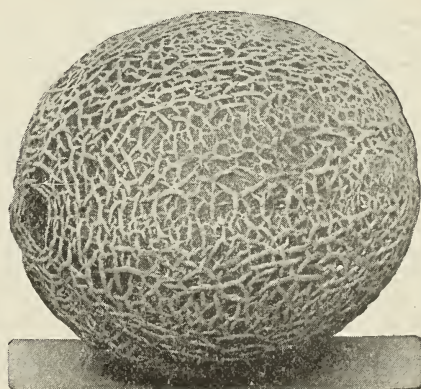
Grand Rapids—The well-known forcing variety for the Middle West, where the butter-heads or cabbage varieties do not grow very well under glass. It is a loose-branched variety, forming no definite head; is extremely curly, and its light green color makes it very attractive. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c, postpaid.

CANTALoupES AND MUSKMELONS—Selected Seed.

A warm, sandy loam is best for raising melons. Plant early in the spring, when in each hill. After they are well started thin to about 3 strong plants to each hill. An ounce will plant 60 hills; 2 or 3 pounds to the acre. We strive to supply melon seed of the highest quality. We have them grown where they reach the highest point of perfection by the most reliable growers, and are in a position to offer strains far superior to the commonly sold commercial grades. Many testimonials from thoroughly pleased customers show that our efforts to supply only the best are appreciated.

**Pollock's Salmon Tint No. 10-25**

Pollock's Salmon Tint No. 10-25. This is the famous Cantaloupe grown so largely in California for the shipping trade. The melons run very uniform in size and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity,



which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. Our seed of this variety was grown at Rockyford, where it was first grown and developed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight or express, lb., 90c; 10 lbs., \$7.50. If you buy in larger quantities ask for special prices.

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS—Continued.

Rocky Ford—This is the melon that made Rocky Ford famous. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, bearing an abundant supply of fruit throughout the season. The flesh is green, very deep, solid and sweet, and can be eaten close to the rind. The seed cavity is very small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid. By freight or express, lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$7.00.

Early Hackensack—Very early and reliable. Skin is green and thickly netted. Flesh light green. This valuable variety is ready for market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Osage, or Miller's Cream—One of the finest and most popular salmon fleshed Muskmelons. The fruits are large, usually nearly three times the size of the Rocky Ford with skin moderately netted and of oblong shape. The flesh is of rich golden color, very thick, fine grained and in flavor cannot be excelled. Especially well suited for heavy soil where other melons usually do not give good satisfaction, are also equally good for sandy soils. The seed we offer is very choice. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Honey Dew Melon—The fruits are of medium size, round or slightly oval, 5 to 6 inches in diameter and weigh about 6 pounds each. The skin is smooth with an occasional net and when fruits are ripe is creamy yellow in color. Flesh light emerald green, fine grained and of very sweet, sugary flavor. Rind thin but very firm and the fruits stand shipping remarkably well. If picked shortly before fully mature the fruits will keep for several weeks. Matures about two weeks later than Rocky Ford. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Banana—Produces fruit of the finest quality, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; rind thin and comparatively tough; flesh of a beautiful reddish salmon color, of excellent flavor; withstands the heat to perfection; fine for family use; will ship well if gathered at the proper stage. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

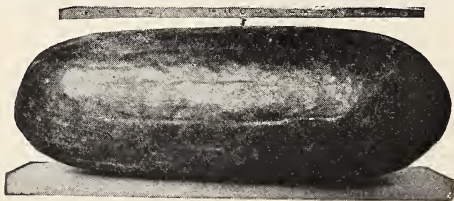
Enormous—A new Muskmelon growing to immense size. It is well netted. Specimens have been grown upward of 13 pounds weight. The flesh is very thick, green flesh and of better flavor than any other large melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WATERMELON SEED OF PROVEN QUALITY.

Our watermelon seed is grown especially for us in the South and selected from the very best melons. Southern-grown watermelon seed is always the best and the highest, as has been proved. Our sales on watermelon seed have shown a good increase every year, and we now supply several melon-growers' associations that buy in 100-pound lots or more. A trial order will convince our seed is first-class in every respect.

Plant watermelons eight or ten seeds in a hill about 1 inch deep. After they are well started, thin out to two strong plants to a hill. Two shovelfuls of rich manure thoroughly worked into the soil beneath each hill will greatly increase the size of the melons.

Irish Grey—Is a distinct and very valuable melon, the productiveness is wonderful, producing more good merchantable melons under the same conditions than any other variety, the eating quality is all that could be desired in a watermelon, the sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from



Tom Watson

hard centers or stringiness, yet the flesh is very firm and compact and will not break when sliced. The size is uniformly large, color of rind, yellowish grey, and almost as tough as that of the citron, ripens earlier than Tom Watson, and will keep in good condition for a long time after picking and stand long distance shipping better than any other melon. Another important feature, the melon will not sunburn, and will keep in good condition for several days in the sun after becoming ripe, while all dark melons will blister yellow on the top, which renders it unsalable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

WATERMELONS—Continued.

Georgia, or Kleckley's Sweet—One of the best and sweetest-flavored melons in cultivation. On account of its thin rind, it will not stand shipment to distant markets, but it is the best that can be grown for the home and near-by markets. The skin is dark green. It is of symmetrical oblong shape, well rounded on both ends. The flesh is scarlet, firm, solid, and of delightful flavor. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c; 10 lbs., \$6.50, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet—This is a large, oblong melon; color dark green, with faint lighter stripes. Being of good size, though not ungainly, it is first class for shipping purposes. Its flavor is simply delicious; it is entirely stringless, and its outside appearance is very attractive. Its size and shape are such as to make it one of the best market melons, and we cannot recommend it too strongly. Fancy selected Southern-grown seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Golden Honey—A golden fleshed melon, very tender and has a most delicious flavor. It is medium early, of large uniform size, oblong shape. This melon has no hard core or stringy sections. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Halbert's Honey—A Texas melon, which closely resembles Kleckley's Sweet, but is of a darker color and more even and regular in shape. Cannot be shipped a great distance, as the rind is very brittle, but it is unsurpassed for home market and family use. It grows from 15 to 30 inches long, is dark green, slightly ridged, and blunt at the blossom end. The meat is as sweet as honey, melting, and leaves no trace of pulp. Always brings a higher price than any other melon on the market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 80c; 10 lbs., \$6.50, postpaid.

Florida Favorite—This is claimed to be a cross of Pierson and Rattlesnake. It is of oblong shape, large size; rind dark, with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, very crisp and deliciously sweet; seed light creamy white color; one of the earliest and best melons grown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Angel's Kiss—The sweetest, tenderest melon in cultivation, with flesh of deepest indescribable crimson. Grows from medium to very large, oblong in shape; nearly white color, handsome and attractive. Vines are robust and strong growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Tom Watson—The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long, and dark green, like Kleckley's Sweet, but with a tougher rind, giving it excellent shipping qualities. The flesh is a rich red, solid,



Georgia Rattlesnake

sweet, and luscious, and ripens up close to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine qualities commend it to the private growers. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 10-lb. lots, \$6.50, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake—Melons are long in shape, of light green color, with dark stripes, and of uniformly large size and symmetrical shape; the rind is remarkably thin, though it stands shipping well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb. 80c, postpaid.

OUR SPECIAL WATERMELON COLLECTION.

Six packages mailed postpaid for 25c:

Alabama Sweet
Irish Grey
Florida Favorite
Kleckley's Sweet
Tom Watson
Rattlesnake

Write for special prices if you buy 10 pounds or more.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is grown for greens and requires a loamy, rich soil, preferably a sandy loam. It is sown either broadcast or in drills; if it is sown broadcast, about 8 quarts of seed are required per acre; if in drills, 3 pounds per acre.



Ostrich Plume

Ostrich Plume—Most beautiful variety and of very superior flavor. The leaves are beautifully ruffled and curled and curve outward like graceful ostrich plumes. They are ex-

cellently adapted for garnishing. It originated in the South, and stands hot weather exceedingly well. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Southern Giant Curled—A very attractive curled sort, which is exceedingly popular in the South. Largely planted in the fall for greens. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

Elephant Ear Mustard—Each plant produces extra-large leaves of good substance and of most appetizing pungency. It succeeds well also from spring sowings, but does not make so large during the warm summer as it does in the cooler fall or winter months. When they are grown in rich soil, the leaves attain sixteen to twenty inches in length; they are of light green color, with large white ribs or leaf stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

OKRA, OR GUMBO.

The young, tender seed pods of this plant are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. They are regarded as a household necessity in the South, but are neither so well known nor so extensively used in the North. Seeds should be sown when the weather has become settled, in drills 3 feet apart. Thin out the plants so they will stand from 1 to 2 feet apart in the rows. Gather the pods while they are young, as they become tough and woody when they grow older. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.



Okra or Gumbo

Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra—Pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. Pods are an intense green color, 9 to 10 inches long, very slim, and do not get hard. It is much sought by canners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

Dwarf Green—Bears pods ready for use ten days or two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth, and are very prolific. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, postpaid.

White Velvet—Tall-growing sort, with attractive long white pods, which are round and of velvety smoothness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, postpaid.

We would suggest that, if convenient, you make up your orders as soon after the receipt of Catalogue as possible. It will help us to ship promptly and it will help you by giving you your goods when you want them. Placing your orders late makes delays unavoidable. But we have the facilities for handling a vast amount of business, and your order will receive our best attention, regardless of when it comes.

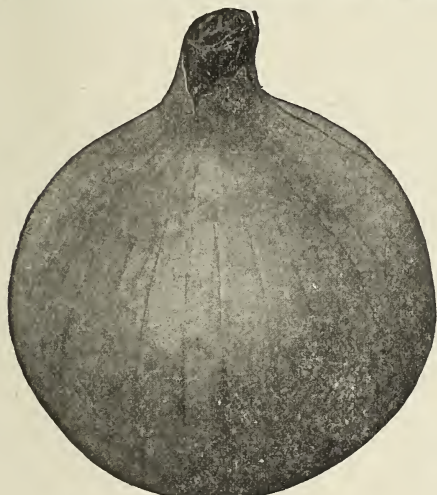
BEST QUALITY ONION SEED.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds will sow an acre. We pride ourselves on selling the very best onion seed that can be produced, and are now supplying some of the largest onion-growers in the country. By sowing our seed, large onions can be produced direct from the seed.

Culture—Sow in the early spring, in moist soil, as soon as the weather will permit, in rows 12 inches apart, and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. If the onions grow too thick, thin to 1 inch apart, or only a very few small onions will be the result. Manure highly (twenty loads to the acre being used by many market gardeners with profit), and if manure is not plentiful, some good phosphate, at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre, will give good results. A top dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial.

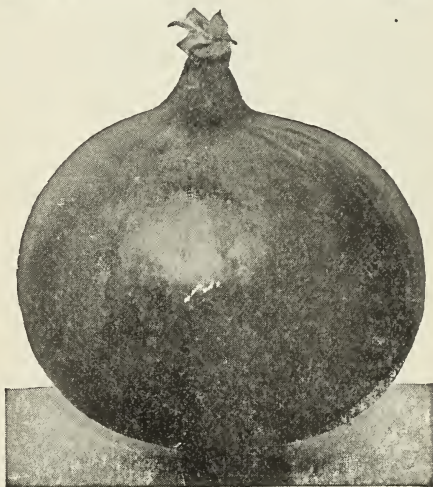
Soil—Onions need a rich loam, with a slight mixture of clay, manuring for two years previous.

Manuring—A liberal use of manure is essential and it should be of the best quality, well fermented, and shoveled over at least twice the previous summer to kill the weeds.

**Prize Taker**

Giant Yellow Prizetaker—The American-grown Giant Yellow Prizetaker is far the handsomest, most productive, most popular, and best of the yellow-skin onions. It grows in regular form, approaching the globe shape, has a very small neck, and ripens firm and hard. The flesh is pure white, firm, fine-grained, and mild in flavor. It is of immense size, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Specimens have grown under special conditions weighing from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. It has proven to be of great value to farmers and gardeners, never failing to attract attention in the market, and is acknowledged to be the largest, finest-flavored, and most superior Yellow Globe onion under cultivation. Pkg. 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.35.

Southport Large Red Globe—This handsome and most red-colored of all red sorts is becoming more popular every season. It is of a rich, glossy dark red, and makes a very attractive appearance. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and are splendid

**Red Globe**

keepers. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Australian Brown—Of Australian origin, this splendid deep brown variety has proven a success where many other sorts have failed. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, and is not easily affected by climatic conditions. The bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size. It is extremely early, maturing six weeks before the Red Wethersfield. The flesh is firm and of mild flavor, and the ripe bulbs will keep in good conditions for nearly a year after they have been harvested. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda—Genuine Teneriffe grown. A beautiful crystal white with a decided waxy appearance. It is the earliest of the Bermuda varieties, and makes large flat onions; so mild and sweet that they can be eaten like an apple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. By freight or express, lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs. at \$2.50 per lb.

Yellow Bermuda—It is a standard variety and grown in Texas in large quantities. Make onions 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flattened in shape, but very thick, very mild and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid. By freight or express, lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs. at \$1.75 per lb.

White Globe—The bulbs grow to good size, sometimes measuring 5 to 7 inches across and weighing from 2 to 3 pounds. They are flat shaped, but thick through, very handsome, and of extremely mild flavor; of quick growth and early maturing. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Large Red Wethersfield—The most widely cultivated of the red variety; the standard winter onion in many Northern States. The bulbs are well flattened, thick through and grow to a good size. The skin is a rich glossy color, while the flesh is white, tinged with red; a most excellent keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

White Portugal, or Silverskin—An early-ripening, good sized sort, of clear, silvery-white color, of very mild flavor, and extensively grown for pickling. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Early White Queen—The earliest-ripening onion in cultivation, producing handsome silver-skinned bulbs of beautiful appearance early in the summer. Largely used for small pickles, as it is of fine, mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Handsome, nearly globe-shaped bulbs of pale yellow color; crisp, pure white flesh of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.35, post-ONION SETS.

Bermuda Onion Plants—White, 35c per 100, postpaid. Ask for special prices in quantities.

Dark Red—Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, 15c lb.; 20 lbs., \$1.90.

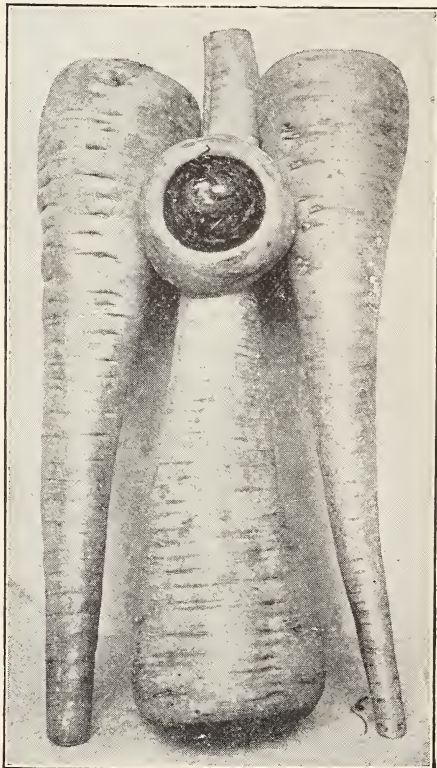
Yellow—Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, lb., 15c.; 20 lbs., \$1.90.

White Silverskin—Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, lb., 20c; 20 lbs., \$2.50.

White Multiplier Sets—They are of a pure silvery-white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty shoots for bunching from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching. Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

PARSNIPS.

This is a hardy vegetable, used for food for both humans and stock. It is grown similar to the carrot, and requires a rich, loamy soil.



Improved Hollow Crown—A great cropper and considered the best for cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender, and very sugary. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c.

PARSLEY.

The leaves are used for garnishing meats, fish and other dishes, and as a flavoring for soups and stews. Grows in any garden soil. Seed is of slow germination and should be planted early in spring in rows 10 inches apart in row. A few plants will supply a family.



Moss Curled

Moss Curled—Leaves are very ornamental, curled and crimped; also excellent for seasoning. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c.

RELIABLE GARDEN PEAS.

Peas require a good, well-worked garden soil. Well-rotted manure and wood ashes are the most suitable fertilizers. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for the dwarf varieties in rows about 8 to 10 inches apart and 1½ inches deep. The large varieties are sown in rows about 3 to 3½ inches apart. One quart of seed is required for 100 feet of drill and 1½ bushels to the acre.

Dwarf Telephone—Dwarf Telephone is the famous old Telephone without its long vines. It is of healthy, stocky growth and enormously productive. The pods frequently measure 5 inches in length, are broad, straight and remarkably well filled, often containing 9 or 10 peas. Pod is dark green, thick and plump. Vines grow about 2 feet high. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid. By freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Alaska—We have an enormous demand for this variety, and our sales have more than doubled within the past two years. A number of our customers plant 5 to 10 bushels of this pea. The earliest smooth pea in existence. The pods are medium in size, well filled and mature practically all at one time. Our strain is extra selected. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c; postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

First and Best—(Extra Early.) The vines average 18 to 24 inches in height, setting a good number of choice pods filled with choice peas of excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

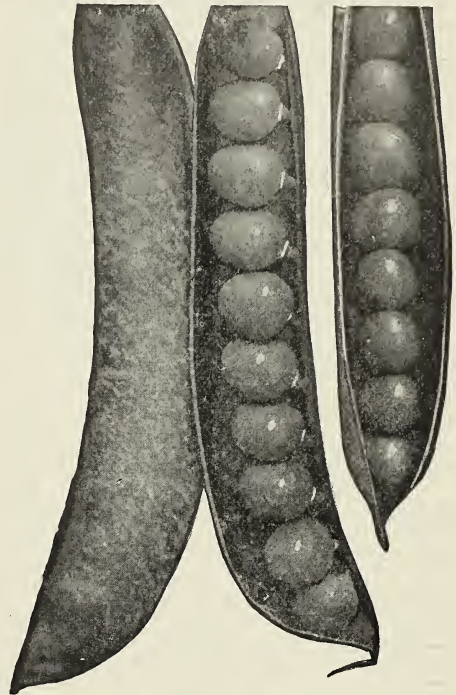
American Wonder—The plants grow only 10 inches high and produce an abundance of medium-sized pods, which are filled with large sweet peas of luscious quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior—Of compact growth, with many handsome, good-sized pods, which are closely packed with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Matures almost as early as the American Wonder and the pods are larger. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Telephone—A large sort, with tall-growing vines. The pods are very large, with large peas of delicious flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Gradus, or Prosperity—The earliest large podded pea in cultivation; the immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniform and well shaped, filled with large, handsome peas. The vines have heavy stems, with large, dark green leaves, growing 3 feet in height. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

SMALL ORDERS—We like them. Thousands of seed-planters think that a 10 to 50-cent seed order is too small to send; it is not. We are glad to have your orders, no matter how small, and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order, small or large, that is not welcome.



ALASKA

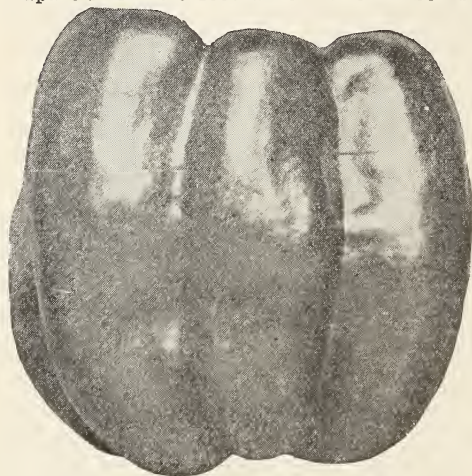
Champion of England—For main crop or summer use, this is the standard variety. Very prolific. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c., postpaid.

Large White Marrowfat—A very late sort, that bears large quantities of well-filled pods. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Melting Sugar—(Edible pod.) In this variety, which is the best of its class, the entire pod is cooked the same way as stringed beans. The pods are large, flat, very brittle and tender, and fine-flavored when cooked. The vines attain a height of 4 feet and are very attractive. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

PEPPER.

The young plants are raised like tomatoes or egg plant. They should be set out after all danger of frost is over and the ground is warm. Set the plants about 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet wide. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.



Bull Nose

New Pimento Peppers—This is a new pepper that is largely grown in California and is fast becoming popular in the South, where it will eventually be grown largely for canning purposes. It is fine for the home garden, both green and ripe. It is so smooth and uniform in shape that the skin can be easily slipped off after burning over a hot fire a few seconds or by boiling a few minutes in hot water. It can also be pared like an apple by using a sharp knife. The green peppers can be pared best in this way. In

quality it is very sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency; in color, when ripe, it is a beautiful green. It is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts. It is much sought and grown by canners for pickles and pulp. Plant an ounce or so of this variety this spring. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 75c.

Ruby Giant—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the larger size and productivity of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, and can be sliced and served with tomatoes. The fruits when ripe are a bright, glossy, ruby red color. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Chinese Giant—This is the largest mild red pepper in existence. The strong, stocky plants are of bushy, perfect growth. The peppers are of enormous size, specimens weighing 18 ounces are found quite frequently. They are of square block form; the flesh is very thick and extremely mild. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

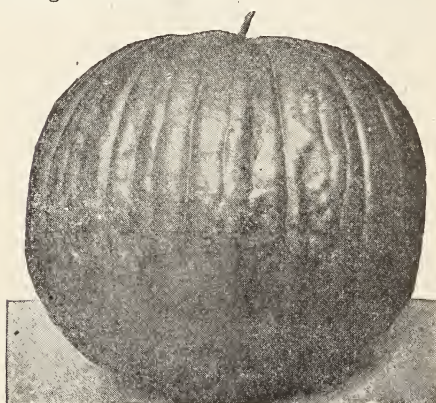
Large Bell, or Improved Bullnose—A large early sort, with thick mild flesh. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Ruby King—A very prolific popular sort, bearing splendid crops of splendid large, thick peppers; of good quality for mangoes. Pkg. 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Large Red Cayenne—Bright red fruits, 3 to 4 inches long, very hot. Pkg., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

PUMPKINS.

Avoid planting pumpkins in the garden, as they will mix with cucumbers, melons, and other vines. Usually they are planted in the corn-field, dropping three or four seeds every fourth hill, but they do better planted by themselves. Plant about 8 or 10 feet apart each way. Put some well-rotted manure beneath each hill, thoroughly mixing it with the soil.



Kentucky Field

King of Mammoth Pumpkin—Also called Jumbo, Mammoth Prize, or Mammoth Portion. A really enormous variety and a prize winner everywhere. On good ground and under high cultivation this pumpkin frequently grows to an immense size. Notwithstanding the enormous size it is one of the best pie pumpkins, having very thick sweet flesh which cooks quite dry and tender. To grow pumpkins of the largest size it is advisable to leave only one plant to a hill, leaving only one fruit to a plant, and give the pumpkin plenty of room. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Large Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field—A popular and very productive variety. The ripe fruits are flat, of a rich creamy yellow color, and measure about 2 feet in diameter; Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

PUMPKIN—Continued

Improved Green-Striped Cashaw—A crook-necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of a rich yellow color, solid, fine-grained, very thick and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Small Sugar—Handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter; skin is a deep rich orange-yellow, fine-grained, sweet, dry, and an excellent keeper; a nice table variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—A good variety for making pies and other cooking pur-

poses. It is of medium size and a white, creamy color, with excellent flavor. This is a good keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Japanese Pie—Similar in shape and size to the well-known Cashaw, but the skin is deep green, with dark stripes running to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and the seeds are marked with curious indentations, resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet; flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

SELECTED RADISH SEED.

Our stock of radish seed is grown for us in Michigan. Great care is used in selecting this seed, and the quality is of the best. A trial will convince. Radishes are among the most valued of the early vegetables, and a liberal supply should be grown in the home garden throughout the spring and summer. They develop best and quickest in light, rich, sandy soil. Well-rotted manure should be used, and constant cultivation is necessary to insure good radishes of good quality. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill; 4 to 10 pounds per acre.



90c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip—For outdoor sowing this is the most important sort in the market, thousands of pounds being annually used. Our stock of this is the best. Handsome bright scarlet color, with white tip. Its fine appearance attracts customers and its quality always pleases. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Early French Breakfast—A beautiful olive-shaped sort of bright scarlet color, with well-defined white tip; a rapid grower; very mild and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top—Roots grow 5 or 6 inches long and are very attractive; crisp. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

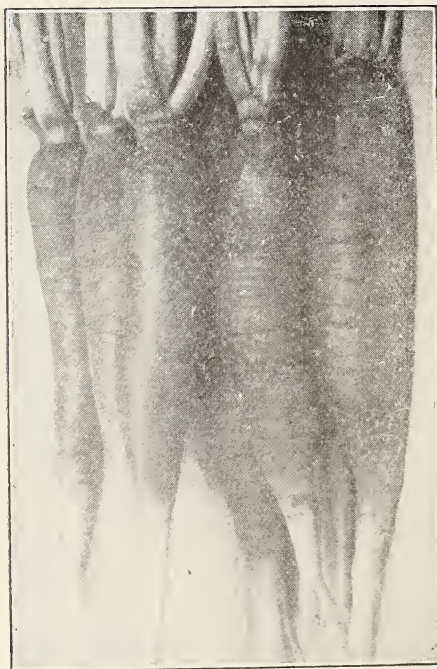


Scarlet Globe

ICICLE

Early Scarlet Globe—This is a splendid variety for hot-bed or green-house culture. We consider it the best of the round scarlet forcing sorts. The radishes mature quickly, producing small growth of tops, and are solid and crisp; very uniform in shape. The color is a handsome bright scarlet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb.,

RADISHES—Continued.

**Long Scarlet**

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—An excellent variety of the summer radishes; long, pure white, and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c, postpaid.

Chartier—In shape it resembles the Long Scarlet, but it grows to much larger size and keeps in good condition longer than most other varieties. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Icicle—The finest eating white radish; has long, slender, pure white roots, which remain fresh and crisp until they grow of large size; tops are quite short, making it early and allowing close planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Crimson Giant—An entirely new variety and differs radically from all others, inasmuch as the roots attain more than double the size of the other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early, notwithstanding its size. Color, crimson; meat, pure white and of the best quality. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit the development of the roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

White Strasburg—This variety is one of the most popular summer kind. Both flesh and skin are pure white; remains tender longer than any other variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Winter Varieties of Radishes.

China Rose Winter—Of bright deep rose color; flesh firm and excellent for keeping. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

California Mammoth White—Roots white and when fully matured 9 to 12 inches long by 2 to 4 in diameter just below the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh firm, crisp, well flavored, and will keep well through the winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Long Black Spanish—With black skin and white flesh; will keep until spring. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

It is grown either from seed or by propagation of the roots. The soil for rhubarb should be made extremely rich, using manure every other season. The seed should be sown early in the spring in rows 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin the plants out to stand 6 inches apart and cultivate throughout the summer. In this section of the Southwest the plants get large enough to use in the fall from seed sown the previous spring, if the season has been favorable. The roots should be planted 3 feet apart in the row and with the crown about 4 inches under the soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.



Victoria Giant—This is a very large and late variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held high in the esteem of market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

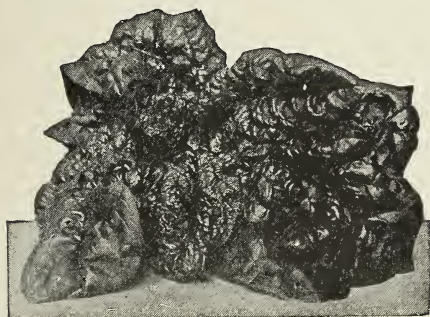
SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

So called because of resemblance in flavor to the oyster when cooked. Tap root is long and resembles a parsnip and one-half the size of an ordinary parsnip. Requires a deep, rich soil and the whole season to mature in. Plant seed about 1 inch deep in drills 12 inches apart; later thin out young plants to 4 or 5 inches. 8 or 10 pounds of seed required to acre; 1 ounce will plant 70 feet of drill. Roots may be dug and stored in fall or left in ground over winter.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Grows very large; well flavored and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

SPINACH.

A spring plant used for greens. Very hardy and most in demand in early spring and late fall. Leaves are large, rich and tender. Very easy culture, and grows best in cool weather. Rapid growth is desirable that leaves may be strong and tender. Soil should be rich and given good cultivation. Seed may be sown in hot-beds or in cold-frames and transplanted out of doors as early in spring as ground can be worked. If seed is sown out of doors they should be planted as soon as ground is in good condition. For fall use, seed may be sown the middle of September. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

**Bloomsdale**

Bloomsdale—This is the most popular variety. The fleshy leaves are of true Savoy appearance; very hardy. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

New Zealand—This is entirely different from any other variety, as it is available during the hottest months of the year, sending out fresh growth after being cut continuously up until frost. Stems and leaves are thick, fleshy, tender and succulent. Very productive. Should be in every garden. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

SQUASH.

Squashes require a warm, fertile soil of sandy nature for best growth. Summer squashes grow mostly in compact bush form; hills for these should be about 4 feet apart; for long, trailing fall and winter varieties hills should be 8 to 12 feet apart each way. If ground is not very rich, two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure should be worked into each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, about 1 inch deep. When danger from bugs is over, thin from three to four of the strongest plants.

**White Bush.**

Light White Bush, or Patty Pan—The best early variety. The plants are of true bush form and produce fruit very early in the season. Largely grown in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 40c, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush—Not quite as early as the preceding, but is very much larger. It makes a strong, bushy growth, and bears fruit frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. The squashes are thick, with scalloped edges. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—The plants are very productive and early-bearing; skin of fruits very thickly warted and of orange-yellow color. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Mammoth Golden Bush—Like the Mammoth White Bush. However, the fruits are a little larger and have a pale yellow skin, with creamy flesh. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Hubbard—The most popular table variety. Fruits are of oblong shape, with attractive olive skin, which is warted. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Slug Shot will destroy squash bugs.

TURNIPS.

The turnip is not injured by frost, and makes its growth in cool, moist weather. For spring sowing plant as early as the ground can be worked, and for fall sowing plant from August to October 1st in this latitude. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Turnips prefer a light sandy loam. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin out so the plants stand 4 inches apart.



Purple Top White Globe

Early Red, or Purple Top Strap Leaf—The standard early variety; quick-growing; flesh fine-grained and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid; by freight or express, 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Flat bulbs; develop very early in the season. They are moderate size, quite smooth, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early White Milan—The earliest of all. On account of its beautiful shape and extreme earliness, this takes the front place among turnips. It is so smooth and neat in appearance that it gives the impression that it has been polished by hand. The foliage is scant and short. Both skin and flesh are snow white. We have select seed of this fine variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Purple Top White Globe—Forms large globe-shaped roots very rapidly. The upper half is of a purplish color, while the lower half is of a pure white; the flesh is pure white, crisp, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

White Egg—Of handsome oval form, with perfectly thin white skin. It grows very quickly, and the flesh is very firm, sweet, and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf—Matures only a week after the earliest Milan, but keeps in good condition much longer. The skin is pure white, the flesh is mild, juicy, and of good table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

Long White, or Cowhorn—Roots grow half above the ground; pure white, except the top. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

Large Yellow or Amber Globe—Grows to a large size, and is chiefly used for stock-feeding; flesh yellow, firm, and of good keeping qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

Southern Prize, or Dixie—Makes large, round, white turnips in addition to an abundance of salad, and needs no protection. The most popular winter and spring salad turnip grown. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

Seven Top—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the leaves, which are used for greens; very hardy and will grow all winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga—Requires a longer season in which to grow than turnips, but flesh is of superior quality and keeps better. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS.

Asparagus Roots.

Columbian Mammoth—Two-year-old roots. Doz., 40c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.75.

Cabbage Plants—Ready after March 1st. Doz., 10c; 100, 65c, postpaid; by express, 1,000, \$4.00. Write us and we will give you the lowest prices on large quantities.

Eggplant (New York Improved Large Purple)—Ready in April. Doz., 35c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$2.75.

Horseradish Sets—Doz., 35c; 100, \$2.00, postpaid.

Pepper Plants (Large Sweet Bell)—Ready in April. Doz., 40c, postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots—Strong roots, each, 30c; doz., \$2.50. Small roots, each, 15c; doz. \$1.25. By express

Tomato Plants—Transplanted. Ready in April. Doz., 35c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.75.

Sweet Potato Slips—Write for prices

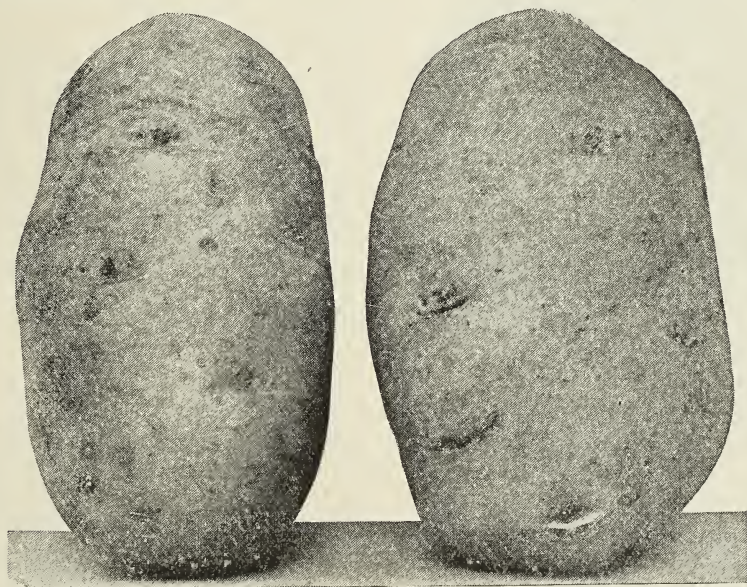
SELECTED IRISH POTATOES—Northern Grown.

Culture—To secure best results in growing potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets a foot apart in the rows. A complete potato fertilizer sown into the rows will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the potatoes before planting by cutting the potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for three or four weeks before planting in the open ground. If the weather is favorable, the shoots will start out strong and vigorous, and as soon as the plants have sent out roots, they grow more rapidly than freshly-cut potatoes.

On account of market fluctuations, we are unable to name exact prices. We shall be pleased to have you write during the month of January or later, and we will then quote prices for prompt or future shipment.

Diseases and failures in obtaining a profitable crop of potatoes are attributable chiefly to carelessness in planting poor unselected seed. The average farmer usually pays less attention to the quality of his seed potatoes than any other seed he plants. He seems to think that any old kind of potato he happens to have on hand will do for seed, then wonders why his crop was a failure, or the potatoes so poor and scrubby. Yet they will continue to plant this same stock year after year, rather than pay a fair price for some good, carefully selected seed stock, that would produce more and better stock.

Our Seed Potatoes were grown in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and are strictly fancy stock. Should not be compared to average stock as offered by grocers and commission houses.



Triumph—Very early. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color, a beautiful light red. Its beauty, productiveness, and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South.

Early Ohio—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the Western States, and its superior has not been in-

troduced to date. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white potato.

Irish Cobbler—A variety which in recent years has attained popularity. In many soils is as early or within a few days as early as Early Ohio, and the yield is superior. Added to this last the potato is chunky, white in color, and of large medium size, making it the most attractive variety by far on the early market.

TOMATO SEED OF QUALITY.

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants. For early use, sow in February or March in hot-beds or boxes, which should be placed near a window. When the seedlings are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into 2 or 3-inch pots or in rows 4 or 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make the plants strong and hardy. Do not set them in the open ground until all danger of frost is over.



SPARKS EARLIANA

Dwarf Champion—The most popular dwarf variety in cultivation. The sturdy, stocky plants are of upright growth, requiring no support. This plant yields an enormous crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Beauty—Large and glossy crimson fruits, smooth and never cracking; holds its size until late in the season; one of the best. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Acme—The standard bright pink tomato; very popular and the best for family use. The fruits are round, very solid, uniform in size, and ripen early. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Ponderosa—Largest-fruited tomato in cultivation, single fruits often weighing from 2 to 4 pounds and measuring 18 inches in

circumference. It is solid and meaty to the heart and has small cavities. For this reason selected seed for this variety will always be scarce. Fine for slicing and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50

June Pink—In habit and growth it is similar to Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruits ranging in clusters of 6 to 10. The fruits are of medium size and uniform, smooth, and of attractive shape, without cracks or any green core. This is an excellent shipping tomato, as the skin is very tough. It will continue to bear fruit until frost. Pkg., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$4.50.

Sparks' Earliana—Originated a few years ago by one of the most successful trucksters of New Jersey, it has proven to be the best and brightest red tomato. Coming into the market before any other sort, it commands top prices. The fruits are solid, uniform in shape, and of a rich bright-red color. The tomatoes are produced in clusters, and generally can all be gathered in about three weeks from the time the first fruits ripen. They are of good flavor and contain few seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

New Stone—Immensely popular with canners, Southern shippers, and market gardeners. It is a remarkable yielder, very firm, and of a handsome bright red color. We believe this is the most widely known variety of today. It is of excellent shape, with very smooth skin, never cracking, and free from green core. Ripe fruits will keep in good marketable condition nearly two weeks after being picked. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

New Red Rock Tomato—This is one of the finest large red tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed-sowing to ripe fruit. It is very solid and free from excess water; smooth, and of a very fine red color. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

TOMATOES—Continued.

John Baer—Perfection Strain. Earliest of the earlies. This seed is grown for us in the North by an experienced man that grows no other variety of Tomato. This variety produces the most perfect High Crown Tomato ever grown. Entirely free from core, is an enormous yielder. Ripens right up to the stem and has no blight, no cracked, no wrinkled, no one-sided scarred fruits. When dead ripe John Baer will not burst. Has a mild, deliciously sweet flavor, is almost seedless and brilliant bright red color. Our Perfection strain of John Baer is the most perfect shipping tomato on the market. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Golden Queen, or Golden Trophy—It is large in size, round, firm smooth, and yellow in color, with a reddish touch at the blossom end. The fruits are of splendid quality, not exceeded by any other in cultivation. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

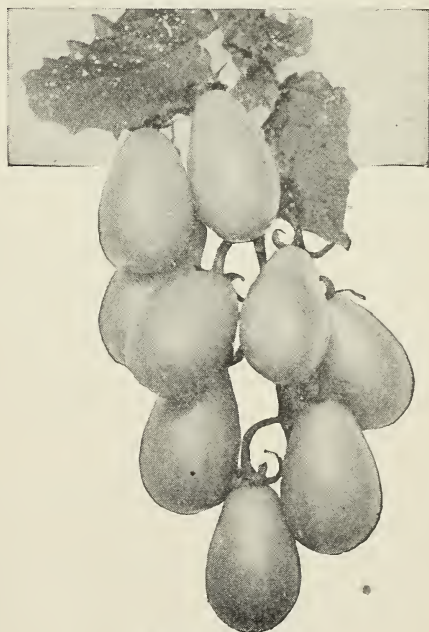
Matchless—A standard, large-fruited main crop sort; bright red color; uniform in shape; meaty; very handsome in appearance, and of superior flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel—One of the best early tomatoes yet introduced. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits deep scarlet red, nearly round or somewhat flattened, smooth, or large size, and most excellent quality. They ripen very early, and the pickings continue through a long season. Unsurpassed for a home garden. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

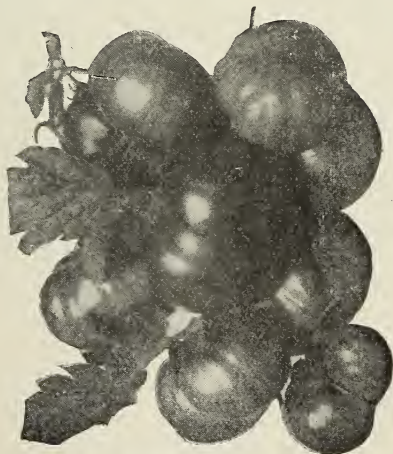


PONDEROSA.

Yellow Pear—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.



YELLOW PEAR



DWARF CHAMPION

TOMATO

Beefsteak—The fruit grows very large and very smooth. It is oval in shape, rather than round, like Stone. It is very solid and keeps well on the vines after ripening; has rather few seeds and ripens all over and through at one time. The color is clear, deep red. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Colossal—The largest of all Red Tomatoes. The Colossal will provide you with tomatoes weighing two to three pounds frequently. The solid flesh of this tomato is remarkable. There is no waste at all and the flesh is just like beefsteak. There are very few, almost no seeds. In flavor it is simply grand. Always sweet, mildly acid, melting and cool. Our Colossal should be in every garden. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., 60c.

English Cluster—This very prolific tomato has been developed by a local grower from seed secured from the King's gardens in England some four years ago. After careful selection of seeds for the past four seasons, the grower feels the tomato is now acclimated and ready for market.

The plants are very hardy, and require no more attention than other varieties. Another point of excellence is they show great resistance against blight.

The fruit grows in clusters—from nine to twenty-three tomatoes growing in a single cluster, and as many as ninety have been counted on one plant at the same time. The fruit is of medium size, very uniform in growth, meaty, of excellent sweet flavor, making it a most desirable tomato for table use, as well as preserving and canning. Per pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.00.

SWEET, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

Coriander—Grown for its seeds and for garnishing. Pkg., 5c.

Dill—Leaves are used for soup, sauces, and pickles; seed is used for flavoring. Pkg., 5c.

Marjoram, Sweet American—Home-grown seed is the best for winter use, as it makes more bulk. Pkg., 5c.

TOBACCO.

Culture—The seed should be sown as early as possible after all danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of rubbish and brush in the spring on the ground where the crop is to be, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows 4 or 5 feet apart each way; cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—An old, well-known variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c.

Havana—Grown from imported seed from Vuelta de Abajo. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN QUANTITY.

Market gardeners and public institutions buying vegetable seeds in large quantities are requested to send us a list of their requirements, and we shall take pleasure in quoting special prices. In writing us, be sure to state quantity wanted.

Ola, Ark., February 21st, 1922.

Kind Sirs:

Having received the seed ordered from you and can say that I was more than pleased with the seed you sent me. It is the finest seed I have ever seen.

Am sending you a small order and as I have no order blank will have to use plain paper. Hoping this will be all O. K. From a customer,

JOHN HIERMEIER,
Box 215.

Flower Seeds

AMARANTHUS—Candatus.

Perfection Mixed—Foliage brilliantly ornamental, producing a striking effect in the border, as a background, or as centerpiece for beds, and is the peer of variegated plants. Annual. Should be thinned to 3 feet apart. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ALYSSUM—Maritimum.

Little Gem—A low, spreading, light green plant, with small white flowers of a peculiar, delicate fragrance. Most effective in masses of plants, 1 foot apart. Hardy annual. 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

AGERATUM—Conyzoides.

Perfection Mixed—A very beautiful Mexican flower of a delicate brush-like appearance; very attractive in the garden. They bloom all summer, and if sown in the fall will give winter bloom under glass. Keep a foot apart. Annual. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

ASTER—Compositae.

The aster is considered the queen of all fall flowers. For beauty and variety of form and color, it is unrivalled, and of all the flowers is best adapted to win the admiration of all lovers of floral beauty. Set a foot apart. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Annual.

Perfection Giant Pink—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Perfection Giant White—Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Perfection Giant Purple—Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Perfection Giant Mixed—Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.



ASTER

BALSAM.

(Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-not.)

An old favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet high.

Perfection Mixed Double—Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.



COLUMBINE.

(Aquilegia.)

One of the most popular perennials, easy of cultivation and flowering from early summer until frost. Very desirable for borders and groups among shrubbery. 1 to 3 feet high.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

CARNATION—Marguerite.

These are comparatively a new class of carnations. They are highly prized for massing in summer beds and their perfect form, beautiful shades of color and lavish profusion of bloom continue till frost, or continue indoors. Semi-dwarf. 10 to 15 inches high. Annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

CALLIOPSIS.

(Or Coreopsis.)

Showy and free-flowering plants, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. Annual. 1 to 2 feet high.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

CANDYTUFT.

(Iberis Umbellata.)

One of the most hardy annuals, useful for cutting and is most effective when grown in a mass. As it only blooms over a limited period, successive sowings should be made at intervals of three weeks, when danger of frost is past. Sow early $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in fine rich soil and transplant or thin out to 9 inches apart. Height 1 foot.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

These showy and effective garden varieties are extensively grown for cut flowers. The foliage is ornamental and finely cut. They grow 16 to 18 inches high and blossom in the fall. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks).

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

CELOSIA.

(Feathered Cockscomb.)

Annual plants of tropical origin and one of the most showy for garden decoration. Half-hardy; should not be sown till warm weather. Of easy culture.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

WISTARIA.

Hardy climbing plants, making a rapid growth, with purple flowers.

Blue—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

COSMOS.

Beautiful and invaluable flowering plants, blooming in the fall when other subjects are passing their best. The foliage is light and finely cut, rivaling the fern for decorative purposes. The plants continue to bloom until severe frost, producing their charming daisy-like flowers with great prodigality. The colors are pure white pink, and crimson.

So in rich soil when all danger from frost is past, and thin out the seedlings to 2 feet apart. Or, to insure early flowers, start in the house during early spring.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

Cosmos—Giant Flowered Pink. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

RED SNAPPER PLANT FOOD.

Assures house plants a healthy growth, make them the quick flowering, give the foliage a deeper, rich green. It can be used as a top dressing for potted plants.

Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last. Trial package 25c. Large size, 2 lbs., 60c.

Bone Meal—Fine for ferns and flowers. Per pound, postpaid, 15c. By freight or express, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.75. **DAHLIA.**

The dahlia is one of the most popular occupants of our gardens. Of great value for cut-flower purposes, while for floral effects in the border they are unsurpassed.

Easily raised from seed, which will produce to flower the first season.

Sow in hot bed or sunny window towards the end of March or early April, using a fine light compost, which should contain one-third leaf mould. When 2 inches high, transplant to single pots and plant out when the nights are warm. Half-hardy perennial. 3 to 5 feet.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis).

A very beautiful and interesting old-fashioned plant whose culture is very simple. The bell-shaped flowers borne on long spikes make an exceedingly handsome and stately border. Keep plants 2 feet apart. Height 3 to 5 feet. Hardy biennial.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.



COSMOS

GERANIUM—Pelargonium.

These universally admired plants are easily grown from seeds and bloom the first season. Their brilliancy and succession of bloom, together with their markings, make them invaluable for either beds or pot culture. Half-hardy perennial. 1 to 2 feet high.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

HOLLYHOCK (Althea Rosea).

The hollyhock is an old garden favorite. The tall stately spikes bear immense quantities of blooms, of the most brilliant colors and as double as a rose. Plant 3 feet apart and water freely. Height 5 to 6 feet. Hardy perennial.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c! $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

HIBISCUS.

Tall-growing branching plants of the easiest culture, with handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers measuring from 5 to 7 inches across. Blooms all season. Height 4 to 5 feet. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

MIGNONETTE.

The mignonette is a universal favorite and no other flower is so generally known for fragrance. The dense semi-globular heads of flowers on stalks about 6 inches high, making the whole plant reach to 1 to 1½ feet high. Hardy annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

LANTANA.

Popular and rapid-growing plants with large heads of variously colored and perfumed flowers. The bushy plants are completely loaded with blossoms, which are succeeded by green berries which turn to deep blue when ripe. Half-hardy perennial. 2 high.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

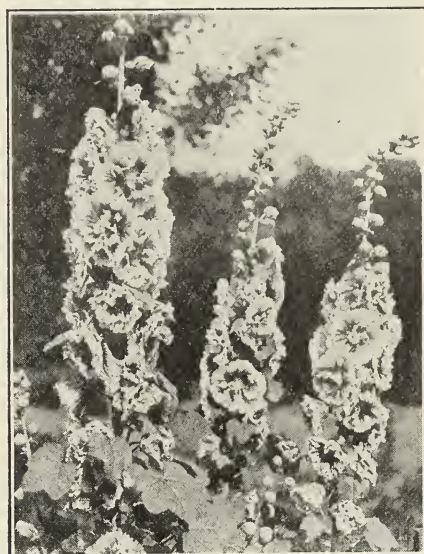
CENTAUREA CYANUS.

(Mixed Bachelor's Button.)

One of the most popular flowers for bouquets. It is perfectly hardy and reseeds itself, the self-sown seedlings appearing

year after year. May be sown in the early spring and summer, and again in early fall for spring flowering. Of great value for cutting.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

**HOLLYHOCK****LARKSPUR (Delphinium Ajacis)**

An elegant variety of this popular plant, producing beautiful spikes of flowers in many colors, which rival the hyacinth for display. The seed is better sown in autumn and thinned to 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. 1 to 2½ feet high.

Perfection Tall Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

MARIGOLD.

The plants are very floriferous, becoming in fact almost a mass of color during the late summer and fall. The predominating color is yellow, marked with brown and orange. For early blooming, sow in sunny window or frame in early spring or in good rich soil in the open later. Transplant or thin out to 9 to 12 inches apart.

African Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

LUPIN—Perennis.

Very desirable garden plants, showy and excellent for cutting. Graceful spikes 2 feet high in various colors. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

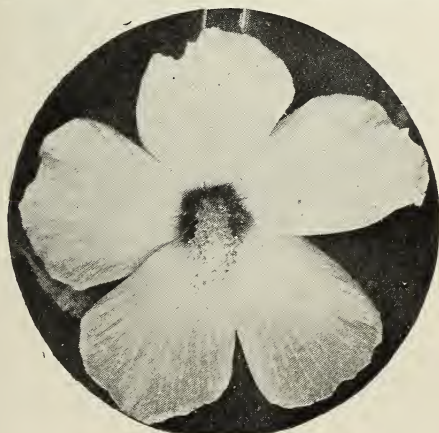
MARVEL OF PERU.

(Or Four o'Clock; Mirabilis Jalapa.)

A well-known free-flowering favorite. The sturdy bushes bearing their showy flowers in great profusion all summer. The flowers open about four o'clock and during cloudy weather.

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rich, good soil and thin to or transplant to 12 to 18 inches apart.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

**HIBISCUS**



PHLOX NASTURTIIUMS.

We know of no flowers that require as little attention and yet give as much pleasure as do Nasturtiums. The tall varieties can be let run on the ground or will climb fences and trellises. The dwarf varieties make excellent borders for either vegetable or flower gardens.

The culture is most simple and the flowers are produced in amazing quantities.

Perfection Tall Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c;
¼ lb., 20c.

Perfection Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz.,
10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

PETUNIA.

Petunias are unsurpassed if indeed equaled for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always make them welcome and popular. 1¼ feet high. Hardy annual. Transplant 18 inches apart.

Perfection Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz.,
25c; oz., 80c.

X Striped and Blotched—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz.,
.25c.

PORTULACA.

There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display as a bed of many-hued, highly colored portulaca. In bloom all summer until frost. Beds should have full exposure to sun and plants will stand any amount of dry weather. About 6 inches high. Annual.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz.,
50c.

Perfection Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz.,
20c; oz., 65c.

The great reputation that our Garden Seeds have attained has been from the great care annually taken in their selection, growth and cultivation. They will always be not only reliable, but of the very finest quality.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis Alpestris).

The forget-me-not is an old favorite plant, bearing clusters of star-shaped delicate blue flowers. Plants 3 to 8 inches high. Hardy perennial.

Perfection Tall Mixed—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz.,
25c.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean).

This magnificent foliage plant is picturesquely showy and imposing, lending to the garden a truly subtropical effect. When grown single, it forms a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves, which with the brightly colored seed pods make a perfect oriental picture.

Sow 2 inches deep when all danger of frost is over, or the seed may be started in heat during April. Set out or transplant 3 feet apart.

Perfection Giant—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c.

PHLOX—Drummondii.

Phloxes are among the most satisfactory of garden plants. Their bright-colored flowers, profuseness of bloom and ease of culture make them favorites everywhere. They grow to a height of 6 to 18 inches and are very handsome massed in beds. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c ¼ oz., 25c.

X Star Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.

POPPY (Papaver).

The marvelous development of these old-fashioned flowers have made them deservedly popular. The individual flowers are large and elegant, with crinkled petals which appear in the sun like crumpled satin. Grown ½ foot in height. Annual.

Perfection Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c., ¼ oz.
10c.

PANSY.

Choice Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz.,
\$1.00.

PANSY.

Giant Trimardeau, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25.



NASTURTIIUM

KOCHIA (Summer Cypress)

Sometimes called Burning Bush. This annual plant is of surprisingly rapid growth, regular pyramids about 2 feet high. Leaves slender of light pea green until fall, changing to blood red and carmine. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride).

Well-known garden favorite, flowering freely from mid-summer until frost. The handsome double flowers are borne on long stems, thus adding to their value as cut flowers, while the colors range from pure white through shades of pink and red to blue and black-maroon.

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rich soil, as soon as the ground is in good condition, when all danger from frost is past. Thin out the seedlings 6 to 8 inches apart. Seed may also be sown in frames or sunny windows for early blooming.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

A very showy bedding or border plant from July until early autumn. The exquisite beauty of the flowers with their rare combination of color is a revelation. Transplant to a foot apart. Half-hardy annual. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 60c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage).

One of the handsomest flowering plants we have for garden decoration, blooming in spikes from midsummer until killed by frost. Their compact bushes, literally ablaze with brilliant flowers, really have no rivals. About 3 feet high. Half-hardy perennial.

Splendens—Pkt., 10c; 12 pkts., \$1.00.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum Majus).

The snapdragon is an old favorite border plant with dark, glossy leaves and large,

curious-shaped flowers, having finely marked throats, and are borne on tall spikes. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet high.

Perfection Tall Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

**VERBENA HYBRIDA.**

One of the most beautiful occupants of our flower borders. Blooming freely all season until frost, and in the most brilliant colors. Admirable for solid beds, or masses; also for edging.

Sow 1-8 inch deep in boxes or pots of fine soil, transplant to other boxes 3 inches apart, and plant out in a warm, sunny position in the border when all danger from frost is past.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

Verbena Defiance—Scarlet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

ZINNIA—Elegans.

This plant is one of the most brilliant and showy annuals. It bears large double flowers from early summer till frost, with very little attention. Provide plenty of room, at least 18 inches. Height 2 feet. Annual.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

Crimson Double—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 70c.

VINCA—Madagascar Periwinkle.

Handsome ornamental free-blooming, bushy plants, producing round, single flowers measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. One of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants; also a fine cut flower.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 90c.

THUNBERGIA ALATA.

(Black-Eyed Susan.)

A very charming and beautiful rapid-growing vine, useful for winter boxes, baskets, or trailing over hanks, etc. It blooms most profusely the entire season until frost, the flowers being pure white, buff, orange, with large dark eyes.



SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus).

A well-known, attractive, free-flowering plant, producing a splendid effect in bed and borders, with rich, attractive flowers borne in heads or clusters about 18 inches high. Hardy perennial.

Perfection Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

STOCK.

Perfection Large-Flowering Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

VINE SEEDS.**HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos Lablab).**

(Commonly known as Jack Bean.)

A splendid climber, with hyacinth-like clusters of flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Is of rapid growth and stands heat well, but not the cold. Half-hardy annual, 10 to 20 feet high. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c.

BALSAM APPLE.

(Momordica Balasmina.)

Very curious, rapid, and dense climber, with ornamental foliage. Its large golden yellow fruit opens when ripe and displays its brilliant blood-red inside. Hardy annual. 4 to 6 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CYPRESS VINE.

(Ipomea Quamoclit.)

A most beautiful climber with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright flowers. Planted by the side of a veranda, tree, or stakes, it attains a height of from 10 to 20 feet. Annual.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

Red—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN.

(Phaseolus Multiflorus.)

A tall twining plant, covered with crimson blossoms. As an ornamental vine over trellis, arbors, etc., it is very popular. Annual, growing 12 to 15 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

MORNING-GLORY (Convolvulus Major).

One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing annual climbers, thriving in almost any situation. Its delicate flowers are very brilliant and beautiful with a wide range of tints and markings. Annual. Supply a support early; use either wire or cord or trellis. Height 10 to 15 feet.

Japanese Imperial—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c.

SWEET PEAS. Spencer Varieties

Because of such unusual size, waved or fluted appearance and charming blendings of harmonious colors, the new Spencer type may be appropriately described as Gigantic Orchid Flowered. The flowers are not only of extremely large size, but are distinct in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautiful crumpled or waved.

Countess Spencer—Soft, rose pink.

Florence Morse—Blush Pink.

King Edward—Deep, rich carmine.

Juanita—Striped lavender.

White Spencer.

Royal Purple.

All of the above 10c per packet; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Spencer Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

MOONFLOWER.

(Evening-Glory; Ipomea.)

Moonflowers are the most gorgeous and versatile of the climbing plants. It does well trained along the roof of a low house or veranda, and its blossoms are delightfully fragrant. If the seeds are notched, they will bloom six weeks from sowing. Annual.

White Seed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 35c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

Interesting and attractive when grown on trellis, pergola, or fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with luxuriant foliage and bearing most curious-shaped fruits.

The ground should be very rich and six or more seeds sown in a place, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; thin out to two best plants. Do not sow until the ground is warm. Gather the fruits before frost.

Perfection Mixed—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.

**SWEET PEAS**

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

CANNAS

King Humbert—Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Flowers as large as the largest orchid cannas, 5 to 6 inches across with broad round petals and large truss. Color a glowing scarlet or with gold. One of the finest and most popular cannas. 15c each, \$1.25 doz.

Wyoming—Orange flowers. Height 4 to 5 feet. Blue bronze foliage, Orchid flowers of great size and a true orange without red, rich and velvety. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

Burbank—These two are old but always satisfactory cannas. In these the flower opens like a lily with stiff petals and is four to five inches across, of a fine bright yellow with red spots in throat. Profuse bloomer. Yellow truss flowers. Green foliage, height 3 to 4 feet. 10c each; 90c doz.

Moonlight—Flower small, but good sized truss, creamy white. Strong grower. White truss flower, height 3 to 4 feet. 15c each; \$1.25 doz.

West Grove—Flower moderately large, 4 to 5 inches across, but with rather narrow petals. Large truss. Color a deep pink or faintly salmon pink. Pink truss flowers, green foliage, height 3 to 4 feet 15c each; \$1.25 doz.

Caladium, or Elephant Ear—Known to almost every one. A number of stems come from a single bulb, growing 4 to 5 feet high, with a single leaf, which often measures 18 inches or more across. Put out early in spring in rich soil, give plenty of water, and it will be a pleasure to watch its development through the season. Large bulbs, 20c each; postpaid, 25c each



CANNAS

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS.

Strong Field Grown Division.

Berg Van Heemstede—Soft Citron Yellow. 45c each, postpaid.

Catherine Duer—Beautiful Crimson Scarlet, 45c each, postpaid.

Delice—Best pure bright rose pink. 45c each, postpaid.

Princess Juliana—Clear White. 45c each, postpaid.

SELECTED GLADIOLI.

America—The Wellknown pink. 10c each; 85c dozen, postpaid.

Annie Wigman—Soft yellow. 10c each; 85c dozen, postpaid.

Baron J. Hulot—Deep violet blue 10c each; 90c dozen, postpaid.

Brenchleyensis—Scarlet. 10c each; 85c dozen, postpaid.

Glory of Holland—Pure White. 10c each; 85c dozen, postpaid.

SPLENDID BEDDING PLANTS

	Postpaid		
	Doz.	100	
Asters, Perfection Giant			
Mixed	\$0.65	\$5.00	
Cosmos, Perfection Mixed.....	.65	5.00	
Larkspur, Double Mixed, Tall ..	.65	5.00	
Petunia, Double Mixed.....	1.00	8.00	
Petunia, Single Mixed.....	.50	4.00	
Phlox Drummond, Mixed.....	.50	4.00	
Pansy, Giant Trimardeau,			
Mixed .....	.70	6.25	
Salvia Scarlet Sage.....	.85	7.00	
Snapdragon, Tall Mixed.....	.75	6.25	
Verbena Defiance, Scarlet.....	.90	7.00	
Verbena, Mixed .....	.75	6.00	
Vinca or Periwinkle, Mixed....	.75	6.00	
Zinnia, Perfection Double			
Mixed .....	.60	4.25	
Zinnia, Perfection Double			
Crimson .....	.60	4.25	
Moonflower, White, each, 20c.			

INSECTICIDES - FUNGICIDES - DISENFECTANTS

We have a complete book on Insecticides and Spraying which will be mailed on request.

INSECTICIDES.

Please note that poisons cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

Red Snapper Plant Soap, with Sulphur and Nicotyl—Kills the Insects. Keeps plants thrifty. Fish oil soap suds drives the insects away. Extract of tobacco kills by contact and absorption. Sulphur is the standard remedy for mildew, scale and fungi. Per half pound package, 25c.

Slug Shot—Slug Shot, used from ocean to ocean. A light composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, chicken lice, slugs, sow bugs, bugs on cantaloupes, cucumbers, etc., and it is strongly impregnated with fungicides. Packed in cartons of 1 pound each, with perforated top to dust out, 20c each; 5-lb. pkg., 70c.

Grape Dust—A readily diffusible, light-weight powder fungicide; very efficient in destroying mildews and in preventing blights in green-houses or in the open; also destroying the aphids and black fly. 1-lb. carton, 25c; 5-lb. bag, 70c.

Hofstra—A non-poisonous Insecticide for Home, Farm or Store. Kills flies, mosquitoes, ants, bedbugs, roaches, mites, lice, fleas, potato bugs and cabbage worms. Spray Hofstra on flowers, vegetable plants, fruit and shade trees for certain insects. Pkgs. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Devoe "Sure Noxem"—Insecticide and fungicide. For the control of many leaf-eating insects. Use on cabbage, cauliflower, tomato plants, gooseberry bushes, and other vegetables and shrubs. Price 1-lb. duster, 20c; 5-lb. packages, 55c each.

Tobacco Dust—For green and black aphids, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. For insects on plants, apply with powder-duster or bellows; for worms or grubs in the soil, apply liberally to the surface and rake or strew thickly in drills before planting. 1 lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Arsenate of Lead Powder—(Cannot be mailed.) The best known and most extensively used stomach poison for insects. It is safe to use on most plants, possesses good adhesive qualities, shows white when sprayed and owing to its fineness remains in suspension well in water. For general use, 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water, or 3 teaspoonsful to 1 gallon of water. Price, 1 lb., 50c. Ask for special prices in larger lots.

Paris Green—(Cannot be mailed.) Apply dry or in solution of water. Paris Green is a strong and best known poison for potato bugs. Price, ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c. Ask for special prices on larger lots.

Lime Sulphur Powder—Used as a dormant spray against scale insects. Has certain fungicidal properties. Use 10 to 12 lbs. to 50 gallons water. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Ask for special prices on larger lots.

Bordeaux Mixture Powder—(Cannot be mailed.) For blight, mildew, rust and fungous diseases. For ordinary use it takes 6 lbs. to 50 gallons of water; for peach trees and trees with tender foliage use 6 lbs. to 65 to 70 gallons of water. Price, 1 lb., 40c. Special prices on larger lots.

Cutworm Food—The one best food for the destruction of cutworms. It is simple and easy to use. It consists of a material that is more delicious and is much more preferred by the cutworm than the plants themselves. It is sprinkled on the ground around the plant just as it is found in the package. For plants started from seed, it is applied as soon as the first plants break ground; for plants started in a seed-bed, it is applied just after setting, such as tomato, cabbage, egg plant, cauliflower, tobacco, and flowers. The one-pound package is a very convenient size to use for small gardens and flower-beds. Directions how to use on each package. 1-lb. pkg., 35c.

Black Leaf 40—The insecticide so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. Destroys aphids (plant lice), thrips, leaf-hoppers on all trees, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs, without injury to foliage. You can not go wrong by ordering Black Leaf 40 for sucking insects. Price 1 oz. (makes six gallons spray), 30c; ½ lb., \$1.25.

Prattville, Ark., February 25th, 1922.

Gentlemen:

Please quote us your very best prices on Sudan Grass Seed in hundred pound lots. Also prices on Amber Cane Seed in hundred pound lots.

The Sudan Grass Seed I bought from you last year proved highly satisfactory.

Yours truly,

G. C. McCOAL,
ROUTE No. 2 BOX 75

Farm Seed Department

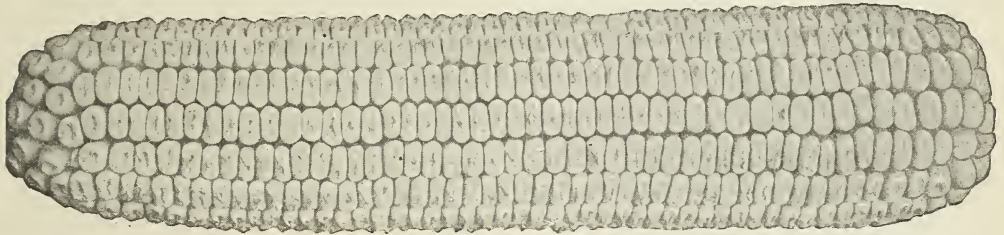
It behooves the grower to plant the very best seeds obtainable. Realizing this, it is our aim to offer nothing but the best. We contract our seeds from the best growers in the country, who have made the growing of seeds their life-long work, and whose reputation is at stake. Then again, all seeds brought into our house are thoroughly inspected and tested before offering them, and it is necessary they come up to our high standard before we place them on the market. Our years of experience in the seed business, and methods of testing, enable us to offer nothing but first-class stock, which the grower demands and is entitled to, as the planting of inferior seeds may mean the loss of his time, labor, and money, and an entire crop.

Prices on all farm seeds subject to market fluctuation. We urge that you write us your needs, and it will be a pleasure to us to quote you the very lowest prices on quality seeds. Remember, we are here to serve you in any capacity we can.

SEED CORN.

Our stocks are from Iowa, Arkansas and Oklahoma, from reliable growers.

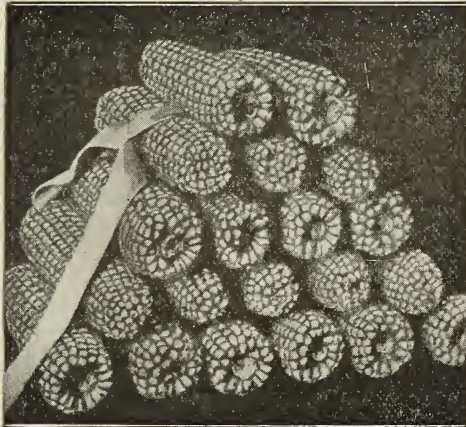
The Iowa corn is what might be termed commercial stocks for early maturing corn. Our native corn is especially graded, tipped and butted. All are of high germination. Samples gladly mailed on request.



Silver Mine

Our Dwarf Mexican June Corn is absolutely the best sort for late crop. Plant during May, June and July. If your spring crop has not been a success, due to unfavorable weather conditions, you can plant Mexican June Corn as late as July 15.

No other variety of corn has the drouth resisting features of our Dwarf Mexican June Corn. The stalks under favorable conditions grow 6 to 8 feet high, and the yield averages 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Of a strong growth, it sends its roots deep into the soil, enabling it to resist drouth and hot summer winds better than any other sort.



NORTHERN VARIETIES.

Quart, postpaid; peck, 14 lbs., not postpaid: Quart Peck.

Iowa Gold Mine, 90 days.....20c .75

Iowa Silver Mine, 90 days.....	20c	\$0.75
Reid's Yellow Dent, 90 days.....	20c	.75
Champion White Pearl, 90 days.....	20c	.75

NATIVE VARIETIES.

St. Chas. White, Red Cob, 120 days	20c	\$1.00
Johnson Co. White, 130 days.....	20c	1.00
Bloody Butcher, 120 days.....	20c	1.00
Squaw Corn, 100 days.....	20c	1.25
Hickory King, 110 days.....	20c	1.25
Gate Post Yellow Dent, 110 days	20c	1.00
Calico or Strawberry, 120 days.....	20c	1.00
Dwf Mexican June White, 100 days	20c	1.00
Sure Cropper White(105 to 120 days	20c	1.00
Ferguson's Yellow Dent, 120-130 days	20c	1.00
Chisholm Red Cob, 115 to 125 days	20c	1.00

POSSIBLE FAILURE OF SOIL INOCULATION.

Inoculation, while giving striking benefits, is by no means a cure-all for soil troubles. The bacteria concerned require satisfactory soil conditions if they are to flourish. In a very sour soil they do poorly and their growth can readily be improved by lime. If a farmer is uncertain regarding the acidity of his soil, it is well to have the soil tested before seeding leguminous crop. For a legume, as for any other crop, the seed-bed should be well prepared, the soil well drained, and its acidity neutralized by the use of lime.

OATS



Write for Quantity Prices.

Burt or Early White May—We have found that Burt oats is one of the best oats for spring sowing. It is one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, of the spring oats. This gives it a long seeding season, as it may be sown anywhere from the first of March or April 15th. Our sales of this oat have increased largely during the last few years. Our customers are very enthusiastic in their praise of this. The prices of the oat vary. Write us for prices when you are ready to sow. Bu., \$1.00.

Red Rustproof—Very early; is rustproof; does well on thin ground and does not lodge; will bear neglect or a bad season and still make a good crop. We offer only the genuine Texas Red Rustproof. Bu., 90c. Write us for prices on large quantities.

Fulghum Oats—This is a strain of the Red Rustproof Oats grown more especially for its earliness, maturing as it does some two weeks ahead of the native strains enables you to have them cut before the native oats mature and reaching the market

two weeks earlier command better prices. Fulghum Oats also make excellent winter pasture, as they have an unusually heavy hay and do not winter-kill readily. It is a remarkable rust resistant and hardy in every respect. Write for prices.

COTTON SEED.

Mebane's Triumph—Acala No. 5—Meade and Rowden. Write for prices.

POP CORN.

Queen's Golden—A fine yellow sort; pops perfectly white and very large; immensely productive; shelled. By mail, lb., 25c; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

White Rice—The most popular sort and the best. By mail, lb., 20c; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Japanese, or Hulless—A splendid white corn, productive, having very little hard center or hull when popped. By mail, lb., 25c; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is used mostly for filling fields unplanted after the first of June. The blossoms furnish a large amount of honey for bees. It is well to remember that on worn-out soils a plowed-under buckwheat field is a great fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 pounds to an acre.

Japanese—A popular and standard sort. Very large grains of dark brown color; early and heavy-yielding. Choice re-cleaned seed. Pk. \$1.00.

Silver Hull—A very prolific and early sort. Grain light gray in color. A favorite with millers on account of the white flour it produces. Pk., \$1.00.

SEED RYE.

Northern Grown—Rye does best on rich-sandy soil; almost a sure crop every year. Should be sown in August or September; 1½ bushels per acre. Write for prices.

Abruzzi Rye—Abruzzi rye has again proved its superiority for growing all through the South. First introduced in the United States from Italy, from the start it proved itself so much superior that the seed has been in big demand each season.

RYE—Continued

It is fully a week to ten days earlier in maturity than the ordinary rye. It makes a quick vigorous growth, and matures its grain decidedly in advance of other kinds. It is only necessary for farmers to plant a field of Abruzzi by the side of a native variety to have a demonstration of the superiority of Abruzzi in yield and plant-growth.

The quality of Abruzzi rye is among the highest of all feeding crops—not as a hay crop, but as a grazing crop. It grows upright, stools heavily, and does not lie flat on the ground, all of which makes it easy for the animals to graze. Cattle relish this green winter crop.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

With the exception of alfalfa, Dwarf Essex rape is the most valuable forage plant that has ever been introduced in the United States. As a healthy fattening food it has no equal. It stands without a rival in point of cheapness and feeding qualities. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the rape plant and of a taller habit of growth. Dwarf Essex rape thrives best on a good soil rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. It is the simplest crop grown. It can be sown anywhere and everywhere and at all times after danger of frost has passed.

It may be sown in early spring to provide summer pasture for stock. Plow the ground same as for turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast. It can be sown with corn at last plowing and make good summer pasture after corn is cut. Every farmer should sow enough for summer pasture and save his grass pasture for fall and winter. Special prices on large quantities. Lb., 20c. postpaid; by freight, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.

SOY BEANS.

Soy Beans are very erect, growing with from one to six stems or more, branching out from near the roots, and reaching a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose soil. Soy beans are a remarkable drouth-resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land; however, they respond very readily to moisture and rich land. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm and after the corn-planting. Soy beans as feed will take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to cows or hogs will bring astonishing results. If broadcast, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel per acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; pk., \$1.50.

VETCHES.

Sand Vetch (also called **Winter and Hairy Vetch**)—This legume is the farmers' ever-ready friend. Sand vetch is a very valuable forage plant, and is rapidly becoming popular as year after year farmers are learning more of its true value. It is an annual, but resows itself, and will come up year after year on the same ground. Vetch is a legume, belonging to the pea family, but the vine are much longer and the foliage more abundant. It is noted for its extreme hardiness, wintering more certainly than wheat. It remains green all winter under the snow, and is ready for pasturing earlier than anything else. Drouth, heat, and cold do not affect it. It is largely eaten by all kinds of stock. We earnestly recommend farmers to try it. Write us freely for any information you may require. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c.

Vetch for Hay and Pasture—It yields a surprising amount of feed. Ten tons per acre are not unusual, as it makes an enormous growth. For cutting it should be sown with oats in the spring or with rye in the fall. Vetch is quite spreading, and the grain furnishes support so it can be mowed readily. Like clover, cow peas, and alfalfa, it is very rich fodder, especially suited to milk-production, as well as for growing stock. One especially good point is that it is ready for pasture extremely early in the spring. It grows rapidly, and is particularly valuable in fields where clover does not thrive. When sown in April or May, it can be cut in July for hay, and the second growth will provide abundant pasture during the summer. For hay, it should be cut promptly when the first setting of pods has filled.

The Speckled Velvet Bean.

The new 100-day speckled bean originated in south Alabama. It is exceedingly hardy, which is a most desirable feature in the early-maturing soils, the pods staying in the fields in good condition all winter, where they are used as pasturage for cattle and hogs. The bean can be grown over the entire South, and is one of the most profitable as well as less expensive crops ever produced by the Southern farmer.

It can be planted in rows with corn without injury to the latter, 5 or 6 feet apart in drill. When planted this way it invariably produces twice as much grain per acre as corn—of a higher analysis, to say nothing of the fertility it adds to the soil.

Velvet beans are considered by many as one of the best legumes. They may be successfully grown on almost any soil. Land that has been run down or worn out from

SPECKLED VELVET BEAN—Continued

growing cotton for a number of years may be readily restored to its original fertility by growing this legume. They are among the best feeds known for cattle and hogs and one of the most profitable grown for this purpose. Cattle will gather and get fat on it in the field in the best form of fertilizer. One of the principal factors in soil life is humus which is abundantly supplied by this legume. Humus in soil keeps it in condition to let in the rains more readily; helps to absorb and hold it; less

sens baking and packing; prevents washing and bleaching; making plant-food in soil available; and is very necessary in the development of nitrogen-gathering bacteria. It also adds to the soil phosphorus, potash, and nitrogen. Nitrogen costs us, when bought, 15 to 20 cents per pound. It is estimated at about four-fifths, or about that proportion, of the air. Is this expensive? Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 15c; pk., \$1.45. Write for quantity prices.

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

The Great Soil Improver—Makes poor land rich; makes good land more productive; also makes a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off. Cow peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productivity of the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition and the productivity very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The cow peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, have the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by cow peas.

Whippoorwill Peas—A favorite in Oklahoma, Texas, and in the South generally. A vigorous healthy grower, yielding an abundant crop of forage and grain. Write for prices.

Canada Field Peas—These field peas are entirely different from cow peas, requiring to be sown early in the spring and making the crop in May or June. They are increasing in popularity every year, making a most satisfactory and early-yielding forage crop. They can be sown in open weather in December, January, February, and March, and make large yields of nutritious food, which can be used either green or be cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but it is not equal in this respect to cow

peas. They can be sown at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels to an acre; but a light seeding of rye, oats, or barley will increase the yield and help support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity.

Black-Eyed Peas—A very fine table pea much in demand by market gardeners. Pods are of good size and the peas are crowded in the pod.

New Era—A new variety; probably the best sort for the West and North; can be sown after the wheat is taken off the ground and still produce a good crop of forage peas, besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the succeeding crop, and leaving the ground mellow and free from weeds.

Make up and send us your order early.

Cream Crowder Peas—It is not only one of the earliest to mature, but also makes a large and vigorous growth, and is one of the most prolific and best for edible peas, both for home use and market. The size of the pea is large and they are of most delicious flavor when cooked, and preferable for table use to other varieties. This also make a quantity of vine. Price, 1 lb., 30c, postpaid.

We are large dealers in Cow Peas and are in position to quote you attractive prices in lots of one bushel to a car-load. Write us. If you have Peas to sell, send us sample, stating quantity you have to offer.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the Grass Seed market at the time of going to press, we cannot make firm prices on Clover, Timothy, etc., but purchasers will receive as much as the money sent will pay for; but when a quantity is wanted, it is well to ask for prices in advance.

PEANUTS.

Culture—Prepare the ground well, laying it off in rows with a shovel-plow; the rows should be 3½ feet apart, and put two kernels to the hill, which are about 1 foot apart. Cultivate thoroughly, and keep the land as level as possible. Three-fourths of a bushel of unshelled nuts will seed an acre.

Mammoth Jumbo—This variety grows to an astonishing size. The plants make compact bushes about 18 inches high, with heavy, erect stalks and large leaves. The giant nuts have thick, heavy-ribbed shells. Lb., 35c, postpaid. Write for prices in quantities.

Tennessee Red—The finest variety grown. Especially adapted to the black waxy land, as well as the sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels in each, and are enormously productive. Lb., 35c, postpaid.

Spanish—In addition to their value for growing for nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted during March and April, two crops can be made in one year, the second crop being

planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. They grow more compact than the Virginia peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making cultivation easier also. This variety frequently yields 60 bushels of marketable peanuts and 2 tons of hay per acre. Lb., 15c postpaid.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian—Produces very large heads, which are completely filled with the striped grains. It succeeds everywhere, and requires very little rain to insure a good crop. It makes a large yield. It makes a good food for stock and can not be equaled as a food for poultry. Plant when the ground has become warm at the rate of 22 pounds to the acre. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Our Field Seeds are All of Very High Quality

There are several grades of field seeds on the market and prices differ according to grade. Be careful when buying, especially when you see seeds offered for considerable less than market value.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa—The acreage devoted to alfalfa is increasing very rapidly through the southern and middle states, as wherever it succeeds, it proves very convincingly its value as one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that can be grown on the farm. It is decidedly preferable to sow it in land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character. Sow 15 to 20 lbs., per acre.

Our Perfection Brand Alfalfa Seed is the highest grade of American grown seed, testing 99.50% per cent pure. Per pound postpaid, 40c. By freight or express, 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.25. Write for special prices in quantities.

CLOVER

Mammoth or Sapling Clover (also called Pea Vine or English Clover)—Similar to crimson clover, but of ranker growth and blossoms three weeks later. It will grow on many soils where the small red would

prove a failure. It will grow on poorer clay soils, on sandy soils, in the stony woods, and will grow farther South than the June or common red clover. Where clover is to be sown for turning under for soil improvement, the Mammoth is by far the best variety, as it not only roots much deeper, making a wonderful root-development, but its tap-root acts as a sub-soiler, thus putting more organic matter in the soil than can be had from the June or many other clovers. Lb., 45c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 40c.

Red Clover—The most important and best-known of all clovers, being used for pasture, hay, and enriching the land. For the latter purpose, it is considered the cheapest fertilizer known. Lb., 40c postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 35c.

Crimson Clover—This is a variety of clover that has attracted a great deal of attention in the cotton region for the past few years, but the position which it will finally hold is still uncertain. It does remarkably well in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It is an annual, which begins its growth with the autumn rains, often giving good grazing from November to April, when it matures its seed

CLOVER—Continued

and dies. On favorable soils it seeds itself, even though the ground be plowed and used for shorter summer crop like millet. Every farmer ought to plant a few acres in crimson clover. Its value is tremendous, being the best early forage and soil-improving crop we know of. Plant during August, September, October, and November at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. It is very desirable to plant it either just before or after a good rain, as otherwise a poor patch often results. It thrives best on loose, sandy soils, and does not make a satisfactory growth on stiff or wet or poorly drained clays. It does well on poor lands and in this respect is better than red clover, adding more fertility to the soil than any other clover. It is very valuable to grow with other crops, and is often combined with rye, oats, and other grains and planted in the fall by our planters. Sowing may be made in both corn and cotton-fields. It is not hardy for more than one season, and must be sown every year. Inoculation is of high importance and many failures are doubtless to be attributed to lack of proper bacteria. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—The heads are globular, very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a great amount of honey from them. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season; the stalks are very fine; it makes a valuable hay crop where other clovers fail. Sow from 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 35c.

White Clover—For lawn purposes this is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder; very hardy; in permanent pastures is of considerable value. Lb., 70c,

Burr Clover—A clover that has won itself postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 65c. favor with the leading farmers in the South. It is an annual, producing a plant of rather creeping instead of upright growth. It makes both hay and pasture, and its greatest value is as a winter and early spring pasture. Its growth is very good, even on the poorest kind of land. It can be planted with perfect safety, as it can be easily eradicated. It is a leguminous crop, gathering nitrogen from the air, and, after furnishing winter grazing, leaves the soil in better condition for succeeding crops. Sow in the fall or spring. It is a good plan to sow it on Bermuda sod in September and October, just when the Bermuda is giving out or becoming woody.

The clover will grow right with the Bermuda, so that the combination will furnish excellent pasture both winter and summer—the clover in the winter and the Bermuda in the summer. Once established, it seeds itself, and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. Lb., 30c postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Japanese Clover, or Lespedeza—Lespedeza is a summer annual that begins its growth in the middle of spring, but does not reach maturity until September or October. It grows successfully over the whole area from central New Jersey westward to central Kansas and southward to the Gulf.

When once established, it re-seeds itself from year to year. Sow in spring after grounds warm up by scarifying with a disc harrow. Sow not less than one bushel of lespedeza per acre of the very best re-cleaned seed obtainable; roll the field or cover seed lightly. Lespedeza and Bermuda grass mixed with Burr clover make a most excellent summer pasture. On good level land, no better hay than Bermuda can be grown. Sow the lespedeza seed on the Bermuda sod in March or April and thoroughly harrow the sod.

No farmer can afford to do without such pasture; or you can sow lespedeza on the oats or other winter grain this spring. When the grain is ready, cut for hay or grain; let the lespedeza grow and make a good crop of fine hay this fall, then as the lespedeza re-seeds itself you have a permanent pasture.

Lespedeza is a legume, especially adapted to old, worn-out pastures and neglected fields—builds them up and makes them profitable. Can be sown with profit on hillsides and stop that washing. All stock relish it.

Lespedeza in some soil grows 20 to 30 inches; will yield two or three tons per acre. Of course, if lands are very poor, when sowed to lespedeza you can not expect such large yields as above, but lespedeza will enrich that poor land and will make it valuable—make it especially adapted to future cotton or corn crops. Lb., 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on quantities.

WHITE FLOWERED SWEET CLOVER.

Melilotus Alba.

Every farm has some patches of land which are too poor to grow Alfalfa, Corn, Wheat, or other crops. Sow sweet clover on these patches and you will not only get a good crop of hay, or pasture, but will also improve the soil so that in a short time it will be good enough for other crops. Sweet Clover had been considered a weed for a great many years but now it has found a place in agriculture and has become a very valuable crop. Its most valuable feature is its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest and most barren soil. You see it growing in rocky hillsides, along the roads, and in other places where the conditions are most unfavorable. It makes good hay and good pasture, al-

though cattle do not always take to it at first. It will stand a great deal of drought and also will grow in moist soils.

It has been somewhat difficult to get a good stand of Sweet Clover. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compact seed bed with just enough loose soil to cover the seed, and by sowing scarified seed. Sweet Clover seed has a very hard seed coat and unless the seed is scarified much of it will lay in the ground a very long time before sprouting.

It can be sown either in the Spring, or Fall and it takes about twenty pounds of hulled seed to the acre—25c per lb., postpaid. Write for prices in quantities.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the Grass Seed market at the time of going to press, we cannot make firm prices on Clover, Timothy, etc., but purchasers will receive as much as the money sent will pay for; but when a quantity is wanted, it is well to ask for prices in advance.

Box 113.

Hasty, Ark., February 7th, 1922.

Dear Sirs:

Please send by return mail two packets Cauliflower Seed. 20c in stamps enclosed. Mail order follows later but am in a hurry for these. All your seeds are so satisfactory that we feel that we cannot make a mistake in ordering from you.

Yours very truly,

FRANK A. COATES.

RELIABLE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

All Reliable Incubators have a chicken nursery beneath Egg Tray where chicks can drop out of the way of those hatching. They have two glass doors. If you want maximum hatching, healthy chicks, and greater profits, your choice will be a Reliable—the Incubator that has made an unbeatable record at every Exhibit and Fair where it has been shown.

Write for complete catalogue.

No. 49A.	100 Egg Hot Air Reliable Incubator.....	\$22.50
No. 51.	140 Egg Hot Air Reliable Incubator.....	31.00
No. 50A.	100 Hot Water Reliable Incubator.....	28.00
No. 52.	140 Egg Hot Water Reliable Incubator.....	37.00
No. 54.	240 Egg Hot Water Reliable Incubator.....	51.50
No. 42.	500 Chick Blue Flame Wickless Hover.....	18.50

GRASS SEEDS.

**Red Top**

Timothy—The most popular, nutritious, and salable hay grass. There are better grasses for pasture, but none for hay. Grazing close does not injure the second year's crop. Write for prices, stating quantity. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

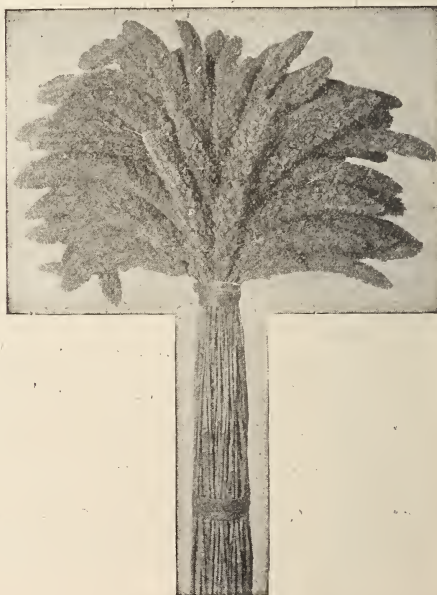
Kentucky Blue Grass—An excellent pasture and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not to cold weather, and on this account does best in the spring, fall, or winter. It does splendidly at first—forms a compact turf, making fine pasture when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of 2 or 3 bushels to an acre. Lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 55c.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—We regard this as one of the most valuable grasses, as it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate. Especially suited for permanent pasture; also fine for hay. It gives a large amount of early and late pasture, and when cut for hay yields from 2 to 4 tons of fine quality and very nutritious feed. It is a persistent grower: its roots penetrate deeply; it does well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides, gravelly, clay, and loamy lands. It never freezes out or winter-kills, and is not easily affected by drouth. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c.

Red Top—Grows well in all soils, whether sandy, thin, dry lands or rich, wet soils. It is one of the most satisfactory grasses that can be sown; a fine pasture grass and is well suited for meadows. It sends out shoots at the base that take root at every joint, forming a dense, thick sod. Red Top is of great value for sowing in gullies or in soils that are inclined to wash from heavy rains. Sow 10 pounds to the acre. Lb.,

40c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Bermuda Grass—Bermuda is a Southern grass. It delights in sunshine and warmth. It is extensively cultivated in this section of the country for lawns. It is a small, creeping, hardy perennial, which thrives on nearly all our soils, though, like other grasses, it gives better results on richer soils. The upright flower stems vary in height from a few inches to 2 feet—according to the richness of the soil. The leaves, which are short and numerous, grow near the base of the plant. Bermuda grass is very valuable for pasture, as well as for hay crops. It grows vigorously during the hot summer months when other grasses are parched and dead. It is very difficult to eradicate when once established. One of the chief reasons why this grass has not been more extensively introduced is the fact that it has been the practice to propagate it from the roots, as it does not mature from seed in this country. However, it is just as easy to get a good stand by growing the seed. The seed should be planted in the spring. Seed requires 60 to 90 days to germinate. The ground should be well prepared with a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small and is seeded broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Do not cover more than half an inch. The seeding should not be done too early, as the seed will not germinate if sown before the weather and ground have become warm. Lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$17.50.

**MILLET**

SUDAN GRASS.

The heaviest-yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced. Sudan grass combines all the good features of Johnson grass and has none of the objections. Sudan grass is sown in the spring, as soon as danger of first frost is past, either broadcast or in hills so that it can be cultivated. If in rows 2½ inches apart, about 3½ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if sown broadcast, about 6 pounds. It stools readily, and often from 20 to 100 plants may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth-resister, it has no equal, and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder; the latter method is preferred, as Sudan grass cures admirably well in shocks. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Special Directions About Sowing—Nearly all grass seeds are very small and will not come up satisfactory unless put in properly, and, again, most planters will not use enough seed to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared by deep breaking and thorough harrowing until a smooth bed is made, and the ground should be settled thoroughly before sowing. After sowing the seed, very little covering should be given with a brush or harrow that will cover it lightly. If the weather is likely to be dry, the ground should be pressed over the seed, so as to bring the seed in close contact with the soil to hold the moisture until the seed gets a good start.

Orchard Grass—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming in earlier in the spring and remaining green later in the fall than any other. It grows about 2½ feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and forage; blooms like red clover, making it a most valuable hay. Sow 1½ bushels to an acre, either spring or fall. Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c.

½ to 2 bushels should be sown broadcast, and the corn cut for hay when the seed is in dough.

White—Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; bu., 50 lbs., \$2.50.

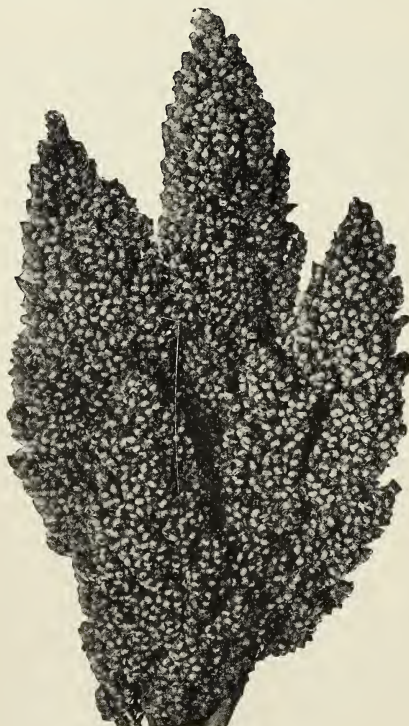
Red—Grows taller than the white; stalks slender, juicy and very leafy. The seed is red and smaller than the white and yields much heavier. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

FETERITA.

This wonderful new non-saccharine sorghum is somewhat similar to Kaffir corn, with the exception that the grains are somewhat larger and softer than Kaffir corn and it is preferred by many on this account for feed in the head. It is about three or four weeks earlier than Kaffir corn, and has made good crops this season beside the same fields planted with Kaffir corn, while Kaffir corn produced very little, if anything. It is undoubtedly the most drouth-resisting of any of the sorghum family, also the earliest, and will undoubtedly become the most popular dry-weather crop of its class. Our supply of seed is the very best obtainable, and every farmer should have a few acres of this crop. Ask us for prices. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

KAFFIR CORN.

For grain, the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require about 5 pounds per acre. For fodder,



Feterita.

Keep a Copy of Your Order—Check goods received with this copy. Sometimes items are sold out or will follow later, in which case a slip is inclosed with the goods sent, or notice mailed. Notice will be mailed advising date of shipment on all goods which go forward by freight or express.

FIELD SEEDS.

Milo Maize—A sure dry-weather crop; has yielded as high as 75 bushels per acre; stalks 4 to 9 feet high, with many juicy leaves and splendid heads. May be cut with a binder, like wheat. Requires shallow planting and shallow cultivation. Lb., 15c, postpaid.



ORCHARD GRASS

CANE.

Honey Drip, or Japanese Variety—Our grower describes this cane as follows: "This variety of cane is without doubt the best all-around cane for the Southern farmers. It is the very best syrup producer of all the varieties and is also a splendid forage crop for green feeding making excellent hay if sown in drills very thick, and may be planted any time between April and August. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and is very prolific, sometimes producing 5 to 7 stalks from one seed. Matures about the middle of August to October—owing to time of planting—but will keep green and stand, if desired, until killed by frost, allowing the farmer to take his time to harvest for syrup. As a syrup producer, it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from 200 to 400 gallons per acre, highly flavored. As a feed crop, it is the best the farmer can grow, on account of its immense amount of sugar, producing from two to three crops per season. One great advantage over some other varieties is, if the season is too dry for more than one crop to be raised, this first growth will not mature and fall down, but will stand until frost, retaining its soft, nutritious qualities. It has a large, open head, with bright red seed, and, if allowed to stand until late fall, each stalk will produce 7 to 8 heads, free from smut." For syrup, sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 20 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Amber—Farmers and stockmen say that the Early Amber cane is the most valuable fodder plant in existence. It is profitably grown from Manitoba to Mexico on any good corn ground, and is but little affected by drouth.

Red Top or Sumac—Planted very extensively in the Southwest. Smaller cane than other varieties, but makes a large amount of fodder.

Early Orange—A variety well adapted for the South. It is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber. Write for prices, stating the amount needed.

BROOM CORN.

Broom corn will succeed in any good corn soil and will make a good crop with but little rain. Besides the brush, it will make a large yield of grain, equal in feeding value to oats. Three pounds are required to an acre when drilled in rows 3 feet apart.

Evergreen—A favorite in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Grows to good length, and if cut at the proper time, retains a good color. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c.

Dwarf Broom Corn—This variety grows only 3 to 4 feet high, and is much easier handled than the tall growing sort. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, per lb., 15c. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

TENNESSEE GOLDEN MILLET.

A splendid, quick-growing summer hay crop. Golden millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing, and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than 1 bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from May first to the end of July. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Sowing Golden millet with cow peas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way, it should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of cow peas, such as Whipcorwill or New Era, and it should be sown at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of millet and 1 bushel of peas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the millet is ready to cut, regardless of the maturity of the cow peas; sown together this way, they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed. Our Tennessee-Golden millet is the best obtainable. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall, with heads 5 to 7 inches long. Write for prices, stating quantity.

Prattville, Ark., February 25th, 1922.

Gentlemen:

Please quote us your very best prices on Sudan Grass Seed in hundred pound lots. Also prices on Amber Cane Seed in hundred pound lots.

The Sudan Grass Seed I bought from you last year proved highly satisfactory.

Yours truly,

G. C. McCOAL,

White Wonder Millet—The seed of this wonderful millet was brought to this country from China by a Russian soldier, who served in the Japan-Russian war. He recognized the many desirable qualities of this millet, and brought a little of the seed to this country. It has been raised in Western Kansas for several years, but this is the first year that it has been produced in sufficient quantities to justify our offering it to our customers. The most striking feature of White Wonder millet is the size of the heads. The heads of this variety will run from 8 up to 18 inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. The yield of White Wonder millet is very heavy, and this variety will yield fully half as much again as Golden millet, and some growers state that it will outyield other millets 3 to 1. Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder millet is much earlier than Golden millet and is almost as early as Siberian millet. The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder, which cures very readily. On account of its earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the very vigorous growth, which leaves the ground clean, White Wonder millet will be in big demand, and we urge you to make a liberal planting this year, and get in on the ground floor. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK-GRAZING.

Mangel Wurzels—The value of root crops for stock-feeding during the winter months is being more recognized. Foremost among these are the mangel wurzels and the sugar beets, of which an enormous crop may be raised at a trifling cost per acre. The roots, if fed to the cows, will greatly increase the flow of milk; they will improve the general

condition and health of all animals to which they are fed, besides saving hay. They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart in very rich soil; 5 or 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre.

Mammoth Long Red—The roots of this variety grow to a larger size than those of the other sorts. They are well formed, with flesh of a blood-red color. Very nutritious. Lb., 45c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

SUGAR BEETS.

Vilmorin's Improved—The richest sort in cultivation, containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent of sugar. The roots grow below the surface of the ground, are small to medium size, and yield several tons per acre. Fed to cows, they will improve the quantity of milk wonderfully. Lb., 70c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

Giant Half Sugar Mangel—This is a hybrid, or cross, between the Mammoth Long Red and Sugar beet, and in feeding value is far superior to either. As heavy a cropper as the mangels, sweeter, and much relished by cattle and hogs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 45c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

We suggest that, if convenient, you make up your orders as soon after the receipt of this Catalog as possible. It will help us to ship promptly and it will help you by giving you your goods when you want them. Placing your orders late sometimes makes delays unavoidable. But we have the facilities for handling a vast amount of business, and your order will receive our best attention, regardless of when they come.

Waterville, Kansas, May 15th, 1922.

Dear Sirs:

Several years ago I bought of your firm the only pure seed of the Seeded Ribbon Cane I have ever bought and having lost the seed through an early frost am writing to see if you have some more genuine Ribbon Cane Seed. I have bought from a number of firms and none of them were like what I got from you. Yours was a late cane with twice as many leaves as the others and kept sweet in the shock until mid-winter. If you have this or know where I can get a start please advise and oblige,

Yours truly,

GRANT EWING.

Supply Department

CANARY BIRDS.

Hartz Mountain Birds—Guaranteed singers; St. Andreasburg Rollers. Write for prices.

BIRD CAGES.

Enameled.

Brass guard cloth and tops; also gold bronze bands and gold bronze around the bottom. Have a very attractive appearance. Write for prices.

BIRD SUPPLIES.

Seed Cups, No. 1 Flint.....	Each, 20c
Brass Bird Cage Springs.....	Each, 35c
Bird Bath, Flint.....	Each, 20c
Perfection Mixed Bird Seed.....	Lb., 15c
Canary Seed	Lb., 15c
Hemp Seed	Lb., 15c
Rape Seed	Lb., 20c
Sunflower Seed	Lb., 20c
Cuttlefish Bone	Each, 5c
Bird Manna, pkg., 15c, doz.....	\$1.60

If seeds are wanted by mail, add postage.

GOOD GROWING.

FLOWER POTS.

Our pots are light red in color. They are burned hard enough to stand shipping and handling with the minimum amount of breakage, and yet have sufficient porosity.

	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
2 inch	\$0.02	\$0.20	\$1.55
2½ inch .....	.03	.30	1.90
3 inch .....	.04	.40	2.20
4 inch .....	.06	.60	4.00
5 inch .....	.10	.90	6.00
6 inch .....	.13	1.30	8.50
7 inch .....	.20	2.00	13.00
8 inch .....	.30	3.00	23.00
9 inch .....	.40	4.00	.....
10 inch .....	.60	6.25	.....
12 inch	1.00	10.00	.....

SAUCERS

	Each	Per doz.
4 inch.....	\$0.04	\$0.40
5 inch.....	.05	.50
6 inch.....	.07	.65
7 inch.....	.09	.95
8 inch.....	.13	1.25
9 inch.....	.17	1.75
10 inch.....	.22	2.35
12 inch.....	.35	4.00



BEE SUPPLIES.

Bee-keeping is a most desirable pursuit for both pleasure and profit by either man, woman or child. With very little attention at the proper time a colony of bees will not only be self-supporting, but will lay up for you a surplus of the most delicious sweet known. Any person can successfully manage a few colonies.

We carry a complete line of the Bee Supplies and issue a separate catalogue, which we will gladly mail on request.

HORN SEED SOWER.**Sectional Tube Style.**

Has a heavy canvas bag with strap to go over shoulder. Tine tube is in three sections and of a graduating diameter. Length is 30 inches. Full directions with each machine. Price, \$1.25 each.

Cahoon Seeder—Easily the leader in its class. Strongly built; sows wheat, oats, barley, and all grain and grass seeds five times faster than by hand. Price, each, \$5.00.

The Cyclone Seeder sows all kinds of grain and seed perfectly—oats, cow peas, millet, etc. Each, \$2.00.

SPRAYERS.

Compressed Air Atomizer—Sprays all the time. Made of tin. Holds 1 quart. Has two nozzle tips. Is recommended for fly oils. Price, 90c.

PERFECTION SPRAYER

For work of any kind requiring a high pressure compressed air sprayer the Perfection is supreme. It can be used around the house and yard, in the barnyards and outhouses, on truck farms, in vineyards, potato, onion and melon fields and in all sizes of orchards. Will work wonders for the farmer in treating his cattle, hogs, poultry and sheep, etc.

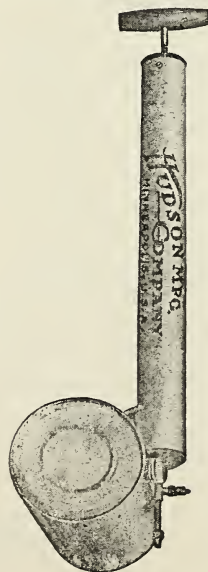
The tank is built like a steam boiler. All seams are riveted and soldered to withstand the high pressure it develops. 7½ inches in diameter, 20 inches high; capacity 4 gallons. The pump is seamless brass tubing. The valve is brass. The nozzle is automatic in action. Shipping weight 11 pounds.

No. 110—Galvanized Tank.....\$6.50 each
No. 111—Brass Tank 9.00 each

HUDSON JUNIOR SPRAYER

The Junior Sprayer is made for the man who needs a high pressure compressed air sprayer smaller than the Perfection. Tank capacity about 2½ gallons. Nozzle is the same as used on our Perfection. Shipping weight 8 lbs.

No. 140—Galvanized Tank.....\$5.00 each
No. 141—Brass Tank 7.50 each

CONTINUOUS SPRAYER

This sprayer is popular because it delivers a fine, even spray continuously. All working parts are brass. Tank is heavy tin.

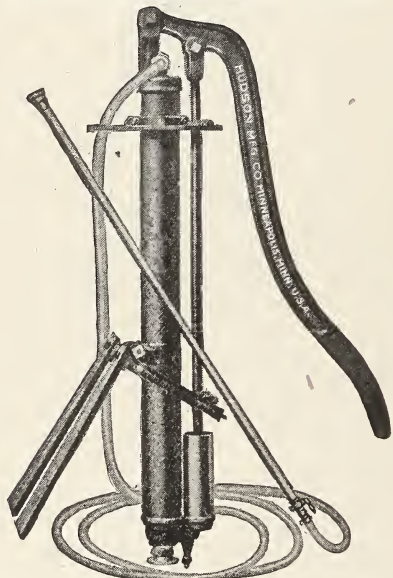
Price80c each

POWDER SPRAYER

This pattern is very popular in the home for applying Roach powder and similar preparations.

Price45c each

HUDSON BARRELL PUMP

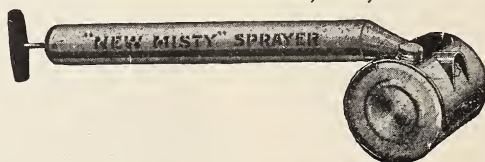


This pump will meet every requirement of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful, light and durable, and will maintain a working pressure of 200 lbs. Has capacity for two lines of hose if desired.

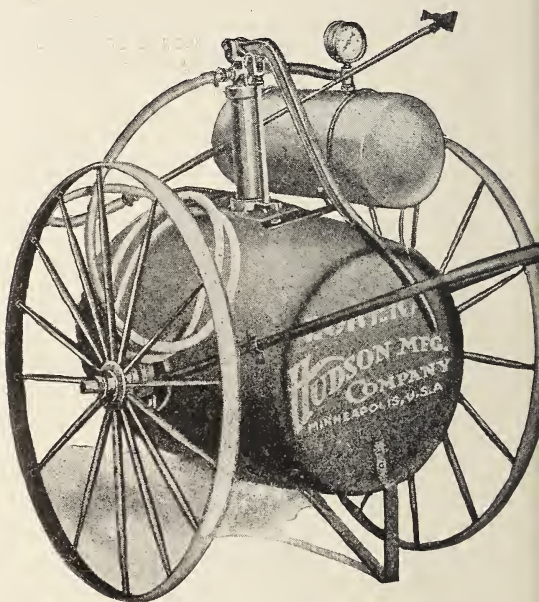
Cylinder, seamless brass tubing, 1 3/4 in. diameter, 7 in. long. Air chamber, high carbon steel, 2 in. diameter, 30 in. long. Valves, bronze balls, easily removed for cleaning. Agitator, swinging type, driven with each stroke of the handle. Discharge equipment, 12 1/2 ft. of 1/2 inch spray hose and Ideal angle spray nozzle.

No. 4A—Pump as above.....\$11.00 each

The New Misty Sprayer—A general purpose sprayer for farm, stable or garden uses; handles fly oils, bug poisons, and disinfectants; has large, powerful pump; lined can screw; made of heavy tin; holds 1 quart. Price, 50c.



EUREKA SPRAY OUTFITS



Develops working pressure of 200 lbs. and is equipped with a large air pressure tank to maintain high pressure and steady discharge. Our regular No. 4 Pump is used, mounted on side of barrel tank. 50 gallon. Pressure tank, 10 inches diameter, 24 inches long. Boiler steel with welded seams; tested under pressure of 275 lbs. Wheels, 30 inches diameter, 2 inch tire. Frame, steel tubing, handle of same material. Discharge equipment, 12 1/2 feet, 1/2 in. spray hose, an 8 ft. iron pipe extension angle, Ideal spray nozzle and leakless shutoff valve. Weight, securely crated, 270 lbs.

No. 2E. Price.....\$37.50
75c.

Doz., 15c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 85c.

The number of repeat orders testifies to the quality of our seeds.

POULTRY FOODS

Perfection Scratch Food—For the laying hens; keeps them in good health the year around. Produces good results. Our Poultry Food is made of good, sound grains and seed, all cleaned and screened before mixing, and is without dust, meal, or waste of any kind. Market prices.

Perfection Chick Food—Chicks properly started on good, wholesome food are the ones that reach maturity. Perfection Chick Food is the right food for chicks, comprising small grains, grit, charcoal, and beef scraps. Ask for lowest market prices.

Perfection Laying Mash—An excellent egg-producer; strong in egg-making qualities; nothing like it to make hens lay in winter. Market prices.

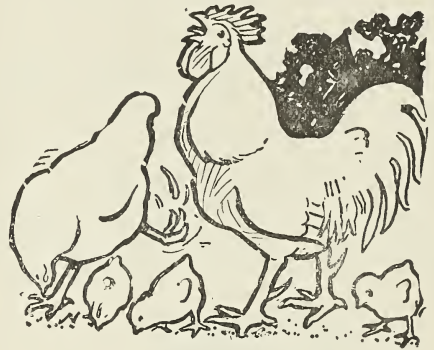
Ground Beef Scraps—Feed three times a week at the rate of about a handful to every three birds in the morning meal of hot food, or keep in a hopper before the fowls, allowing them free access all the time. Lowest market prices. Lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$5.75.

Darling's Meat Crisps—A clean, wholesome meat concentrate for poultry; 75% protein guaranteed. Per sack of 25 lbs., \$2.50.

Fine Ground Bone—For mixing once a day with soft food, this is unsurpassed. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.75.

Cracked Poultry Bone—Made from fresh, pure, clean bones, and it should be fed to the poultry daily—about one handful to every five fowls, like grain or any other food. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.75.

Perfection Crushed Oyster Shell—To a large extent, will supply the necessary material for grinding their food and at the same time furnish the lime for egg shells. Chemical analysis, together with the reports from experienced poultry men, show that ordinary grain and green food supplied to the laying hens do not contain enough lime



for egg shells. It requires several times as much lime as is ordinarily fed, if good, strong egg shells are to be produced. Crushed oyster shells will supply this lime, if kept continually before the fowls, trusting them to eat the amount necessary. The judgment of fowls can be relied upon in this respect. 50 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$1.25. Ask for the lowest market prices when in the market for any of our Poultry Foods.

Perfection Brand Charcoal—Specially prepared for poultry. Feeding purifies the blood, prevents disease, and is a sure cure for sour crop, diarrhoea, etc. Put up in two grades, fine granulated, for use in mash mixtures, and coarse, for hopper feeding. Lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD

The Original
Makes Husky Chicks

A READY-PREPARED feed for baby chicks and all self-feeding young fowls. Composed of buttermilk, pinhead oatmeal, a special wheat middlings, whole cornmeal, corn feed meal and granulated bone. Contains all elements needed for safely starting baby chicks, ducklings, goslings, poult, pheasants, quail, grouse, etc.

FEED IT FIRST 8 WEEKS

Conkey's is all the chicks need the first eight weeks except greens, charcoal, grit, clean water and some fine scratch grains in the litter for exercise. Give grit and water from the start. During the second week add green stuff and in the fourth week finely cracked chick grains, like CONKEY'S CHICK GRAINS.

Write for prices.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Champion Leg Bands—The oldest and most popular band on the market. The band is made in one piece in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of best quality aluminum. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 90c.

Assorted Colored Celluloid Leg Bands—Doz., 15c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 95c.

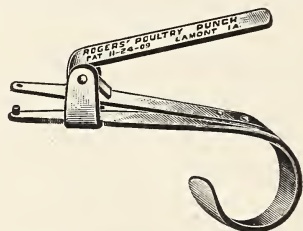
Petty's Perfect Poultry Punch—All steel, nickel-plated. Punches clean; hole right size; will not bruise foot. Price, 25c, postpaid.

Egg Testers—Each, 25c.

Victor Bands—In colors with large printed numbers. 55c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

China Nest Eggs—With these eggs there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with the fresh ones, nor the hens eating them and acquiring the habit of eating eggs. 5c each, 12 for 55c.

MONEY BACK POULTRY PUNCH



The cut is two-thirds size of punch.

The only guaranteed chick marker on the market. It hangs handily when marking the chicks so that the operator can readily see what he is doing.

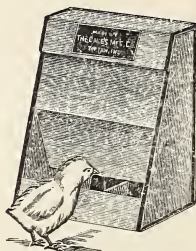
Price, postpaid40c

RAT NIP

Kill Rats Every Time

Rat Nip has no parallel for successfully destroying rats. It has an attraction for rats that they cannot resist. The odor and composition of Rat Nip is such that rats will scent it far away and when found they eat it ravenously. 2½-oz. pkg., 30c.

As this is a poison it cannot be sent by mail.



STANDARD



GRIT and SHELL BOX

Chick Grit and Shell Box—Growing chicks should have grit, oyster shell, and charcoal always before them; and for this purpose our Chick Grit and Shell Box is indispensable.

It is made of galvanized steel, with three compartments. Height, 7½ inches; width, 6 inches; depth (front to back), 4 inches at bottom and 2 inches at top. Price, 75c. Shipping weight, 2 pounds. Large size for grown fowls, \$1.10. Shipping weight, 4 pounds.

Standard Grit and Shell Box—This grit and shell box has slanting front, inclined top and round bottom to trough. Just the thing to hold oyster shell, charcoal, and grit for a small flock of fowls. For large fowls, we recommend the three-compartment hopper described above.

Price of Grit and Shell Box, \$1.25. Shipping weight, 2 pounds each.



FOUNTAIN

Automatic Fountain and Chicken Feeder—(Patent applied for). This appliance for chicks feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is an absolutely sanitary fountain, made to fit any half-gallon, quart, or pint Mason jar. We do not furnish jars. Price, 15c each; \$1.60 doz. Shipping weight, 6 ounces each.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Cont.

ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDERS



The most popular baby chick feeder on the market. The top fits snugly, yet it can be easily taken apart for cleaning and filling. Made in two sizes.

No. 11—Diameter 6 inches, with 8 holes, 15c each.

No. 12—Diameter 8½ inches, with 12 holes, 25c each.

LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE

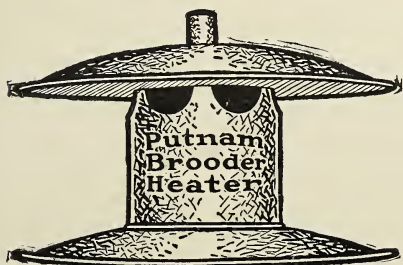


The Putnam Stove is nine inches in diameter and four inches high. The oil tank holds three pints of oil and burns three to four weeks without refilling or any other attention. The wick never needs trimming. The Little Putnam Stove is used under the drinking vessel in the poultry house to keep the water from freezing during the winter months. It is also used as the heat element in the Putnam Home Made Oat Sprouter. It is absolutely fire safe and non-explosive. If it is tipped over it will go out. If it becomes buried in the little it will go out.

The stove has to be filled but a few times during the entire winter and never requires trimming. Complete plans for making Oat Sprouter at a total cost of \$2.49 furnished with each stove.

Little Putnam Stove, each, \$2.00, postpaid.

BROODER HEATER



This fire-safe Putnam Brooder Heater is the heart of the Putnam Home Made Brooder. It requires tending only once a

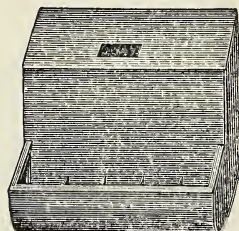
week and can be relied upon to deliver regular supply of heat. Complete plans for making a practical Brooder with each Brooder Heater.

Price, \$4.75, postpaid.

Chick Feed Troughs—These troughs are very convenient for feeding flocks of growing chicks. The trough is made on a half circle so that every bit of feed can be easily eaten out of it. Made in two sizes, 10-inch and 20-inch.

10-inch trough with gate, 30c; shipping weight, 1½ pounds.

20-inch trough with gate, 45c; shipping weight, 2 pounds.



DRY MASH HOPPER

The Handy Dry Mash Hopper—The Handy Dry Mash Hopper is made considerably wider at the bottom than at the top, so that it is impossible for any sort of dry mash to clog in it. Feed put into this hopper cannot be wasted, for the trough is deep, has a wide flange all around it and solid partitions, making it impossible for the fowls to pile up the feed and throw it out with their bills.

We consider this one of the best hoppers made, and suitable for any kind of dry mash. The cuts do not show any lid over the trough, but we can make them with a rat-proof and dust-proof lid over both the hopper and trough.

Price List.

No. 1 Handy Hopper, 9 inches long, one compartment, price, \$1.75. Shipping weight in fiber carton, 6 pounds.

No. 2 Handy Hopper, 15 inches long, one compartment, price \$2.25. Shipping weight in fiber carton, 9 pounds.

No. 3 Handy Hopper, 24 inches long two compartments, price \$2.50. Shipping weight in fiber carton, 12 pounds.

No. 4 Handy Hopper, 36 inches long, three compartments, price \$3.75. Shipping weight, crated, 17 pounds.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Cont.

Drop Bottom Fountains—In this style of drinking fountains, the pan which forms the trough from which the fowls drink is hinged at the back and fastened by a brass latch in the front. The hood over the trough prevents falling dust and dirt from getting into the water; when the bottom is turned back, the inside of the front can be easily cleaned out and kept in sanitary condition.

The hole which allows the water to run from the fountain to the trough is behind the brass latch, which prevents the water from slopping out when the fountain is handled. The hinge is made with a brass rod to prevent rusting. Made of No. 23 galvanized steel in three sizes.

2-quart Drop Bottom Fountain.....\$1.00

Shipping weight, 2 pounds.

1-gallon Drop Bottom Fountain..... 1.30

Shipping weight, 3 pounds.

2-gallon Drop Bottom Fountain..... 1.60



FOUNTAIN

Anti-Lice Nest Eggs—A standard-size nest egg and lice-killer combined. Rids laying hens of lice and mites. Inexpensive to use. 10c each; 80c per doz.

DON SUNG.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying) is a scientific tonic which improves the hen's health, makes her stronger and more active and tones up the egg laying organs.

Don Sung is easily given in the feed, and costs nothing to try. It is used by thousands of successful poultry raisers the world over.

Positively Guaranteed.

Give your hens Don Sung for one month, and if you don't find that Don Sung has paid for itself and paid you a good profit besides, your money will be refunded without question or argument.

Price, 50c.

Large size, \$1.00; holds 3 times the 50c size.

Special size, \$5.00; holds 6 times the \$1.00 size.

EYRIE EGG BOXES.

For Shipping.

Time-savers, weight-savers; excel in strength and appearance; take minimum express rates and are cheap. It only takes about one-fourth the space of an ordinary basket. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box.

Price, No. 1, for one setting (15) eggs, each, 40c; dozen, \$4.25.

PAPER EGG BOXES.

1-dozen size.....Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.75

STONEWARE DRINKING

FOUNTAINS.

1-gallon size50c

2-gallon size85c

AVICOL.

Most people lose half of every hatch and seem to expect it. Chicken cholera or white diarrhoea is the trouble.

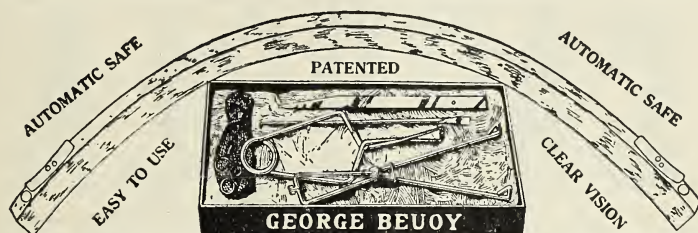
Avicol is easily given in the water for either the prevention or treatment. The thousands of poultry raisers who have used Avicol are unanimous in their praise of it.

Get a package of Avicol today. If you don't find that it promptly stops your chicks dying, or is not successful in the treatment of white diarrhoea and all other bowel diseases of poultry, your money will be refunded.

Price, 50c; large size, \$1.00, holds 2½ times 50c size.
and 4c on \$1.00 size).

CAPONIZING SETS

Caponizing Sets—Poultrymen can double their profits by caponizing. The operation is very simple, and the instructions are so full and explicit that any man, woman or child, after careful reading, will be able to perform the operation. It is highly successful from every point of view. The object in caponizing is to greatly increase the weight of the fowls, causing them in many cases to grow as large as turkeys, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds, and the meat is of fine flavor, sweet, juicy, and tender.

**BEUOY OLD MODEL CAPON TOOLS.**

This set will please the most exacting. It contains the old Model Remover, also the Humane Spreader, the new design thin-blade knife 7 inches long, the combination hook and probe, together with the neces-

sary cords and attachments for securing the bird. Finished in the very best nickel plate and polished, together with full and complete instructions, fully illustrated. Packed in cotton in neat box and sent via parcel post prepaid, \$3.50.

The Oakes Economy Brooder Hover

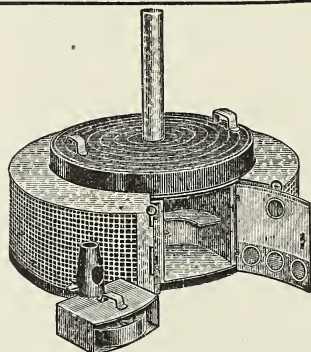
Patented January 4, 1916.

All Steel, Light, Strong, and Durable.

It furnishes plenty of heat with a small flame, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect. The Economy Hover is complete in itself, and can be used anywhere, as it stands on a level floor—no platform, false floor, or other preparation necessary.

PRICE.

No. 1 Hover (18-inch drum), without cage. \$ 6.50
Shipping weight, about 14 pounds.



No. 1 Hover, with wire cage. 9.00
Shipping weight, about 25 pounds.
No. 2 Hover (22-inch drum), without cage \$10.00
Shipping weight about 32 pounds.
No. 2 Hover, with wire cage. \$13.00
Shipping weight, about 43 pounds.
Prices do not include postage, express or freight charges.

INCUBATOR SUPPLIES.

Prices When Ordered Extra.

Taylor Brothers' High-Grade Tested Thermometer, guaranteed accurate Each, \$0.90
No. 1 O. K. Lamps. Each, 1.00
No. 2 O. K. Lamps. Each, 1.25

No. 3 O. K. Lamps. Each, \$1.60
Lamp Wicks Each, .05
Double Wafer for Old Trusty Incubator Each, .75
No. 1 O. K. Burner. Each, .40
No. 2 O. K. Burner. Each, .50
No. 3 O. K. Burner. Each, .60

OLD TRUSTY INCUBATORS

We keep these Incubators and Brooders in stock at all times, and any order will have prompt attention. We have the several sizes that are manufactured. These Incubators for several reasons have outclassed anything in the Incubator line. So far as the cost is concerned, one hatch will pay for the machine—the rest of the season is clear profit. Also the poultry business goes right along with any other business you are interested in and its profits are just that much ahead.

Prices:

60 (70) egg capacity, metal covered. \$13.00
100 (120) egg capacity, metal covered. 16.50
150 (170) egg capacity, metal covered. 19.00
200 (240) egg capacity, metal covered. 23.00
Old Trusty Metal Brooder Hen. 13.50

CARBOLA

Saves Time and Labor, Gives Better Results

Carbola kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and is a preventive of the many contagious diseases that effect poultry and live stock—such as roup, white diarrhoea, scaly leg, glanders, cholera, contagious abortion, etc.

There is no better disinfectant than Carbola, and it dries white, so that it makes poultry houses, stables, cellars, etc., cheerful, brighter looking at the same time it is disinfecting.

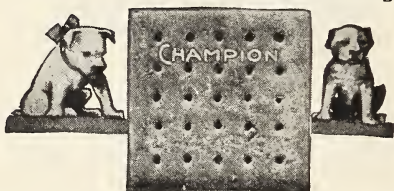
Carbola comes in powder form, packed in convenient-sized packages, and is ready to use just as soon as it is mixed with cold or hot water. Carbola can be applied with

a brush or a spray machine, and positively will not clog the sprayer. It will not blister, flake or peel off as whitewash does, and it has no disagreeable odor to taint milk or other food products.

One pound of Carbola mixed with one gallon of water has a germicidal strength about three times stronger than a five per cent solution of carbolic acid, which is the standard for general disinfecting purposes, but is neither poisonous nor caustic. One gallon will cover approximately 250 square feet of surface. 10 lbs. (10 gals.), \$1.25; 50 lbs.. \$5.00.

CHAMPION DOG FOODS

Are Clean Enough for Human Consumption!



The manufacture of Champion Dog Foods is as carefully superintended as though the foods were for human consumption. All materials are especially purchased. They contain no refuse from food factories, waste products of any kind, formaldehyde, or any preservative.

Champion Dog Biscuit is composed of

clean, sweet meats—twenty-five per cent more than in any other dog food—and the choicest of cereals and ground grains: all perfectly blended in the proportions best suited to the needs of the dog. Being heavy with protein—the real essential basis of all dog foods—Champion Dog Biscuit is most nourishing. It is truly “The Balanced Ration” in every sense.

Champion Dog Biscuit is intended as a regular and steady diet. Being a **balanced ration**, it supplies food elements necessary to produce smooth, glossy coats, regular habits, and general good condition. Champion Dog Biscuit builds bone and sinew, imparts strength and stamina.

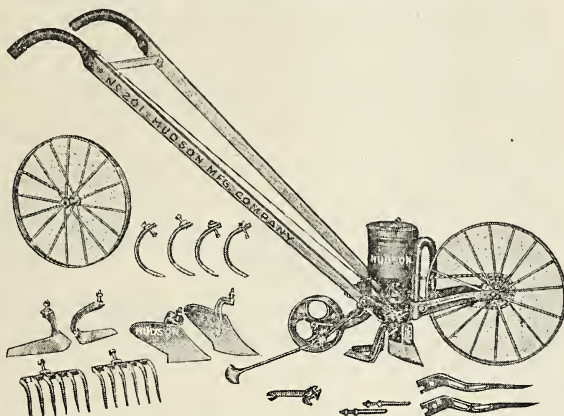
Lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.



BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

The perfect milk substitute. It is shown by the government records and statistics that the slaughter of cattle in the United States between the years 1900 and 1910 increased 66 per cent; that the slaughter of calves during that period increased more than 500 per cent. Take advantage of this opportunity. Raise your calves without milk. 25-lb. sack, \$1.75.

WHEEL CULTIVATOR HUDSON HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND SINGLE OR DOUBLE



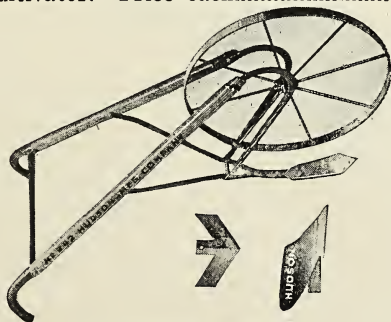
The seed regulator is now made entirely of brass with openings die cut instead of being cast or moulded. As a result it can be regulated perfectly. The seed flow adjustment is the heart and soul of a seeder for if the seed is not dropped uniformly, the crop will be irregular and poor. It will sow any seed from beans down to the smallest garden variety, and is a practical combination which can be changed in a moment from sowing in continuous rows to dropping in hills spaced from 4 to 24 inches apart.

A brush force feed of selected bristles is used, and is guaranteed not to injure the most delicate seeds. The seed flow is in plain sight so that the operator can tell instantly when the hopper is empty. The furrow opening shoe and furrow coverers are adjustable for depth up to 2 inches. The handles have a plow-handle grip, and are adjustable to suit the operator. Wheel is 16 inches in diameter with a broad tire. Frame is malleable iron with tubular arch. Hoes, shovels, and plows are high-grade steel; all shanks are made of malleable iron.

As a seeder this machine opens the furrow, drops the seed, closes the furrow, packs the earth and marks the next row all in one operation. The seeding parts can be detached by removing two bolts, and the machine then becomes a single or double wheel cultivator, rake, plow or hoe as desired. It is a neat, well-finished machine, and will give entire satisfaction.

Standard Package. One in wood box, handles bundled separately. Shipping weight 60 pounds.

No. 201. Seeder and Cultivator. Price each.....\$14.00



GARDEN PLOW

The high wheel garden plow is a universal favorite with the truck farmer or gardener where the work is sufficient to justify separate machines for seeding and cultivating. It has all the equipment for plowing and hilling, raking and cultivating either wide and shallow or narrow and deep. 24 inch high wheel is used which makes traction very easy.

No. 242. Each.....\$3.45

No. 33. 3 prongs. Each.....\$0.85

No. 11. Midget Weeder. Each......40

GARDEN TOOLS—Cont.

HAND GARDEN CULTIVATORS.

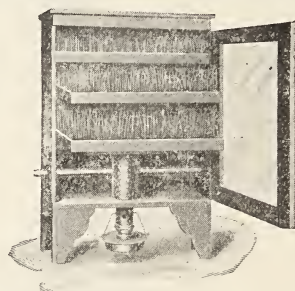


No. 55 Hand Cultivator \$1.25 Each.

Norcross hand cultivators and weeders, comprise the most modern type of implements ever devised for Flowers and Garden. Three sizes are provided to meet the demands both as to price and intended use.

The No. 55 is the largest size and has 5 prongs. The spring steel prongs are attached to a tough Malleable Head with four standard bolts and each prong is quickly detachable. Handles White Ash 4 feet in length. It weighs 3 pounds.

RELIABLE GRAIN AND OAT SPROUTER



Poultry needs green feeds in one form or another at all times. You want eggs when eggs sell at the highest price. Green foods make your hens lay; they eat this green food because it is good for them. Nature demands it; and if you want the best results from your fowls, you must follow nature's method as nearly as possible. The Reliable Sprouter will fill your wants. It had an Automatic Sprinkler which furnishes the moisture. Corrugated metal bottoms. Moisture receptacle which catches the surplus drip. Free circulation of warm air passes all around and over each tray. Regular Oil Heater to furnish sufficient warm air in coldest weather.

Three trays will furnish sprouts for fifty fowls. Size of trays, 12x24.
Price, each\$11.50

Farris, Okla., April 14th, 1922.

Dear Sirs:

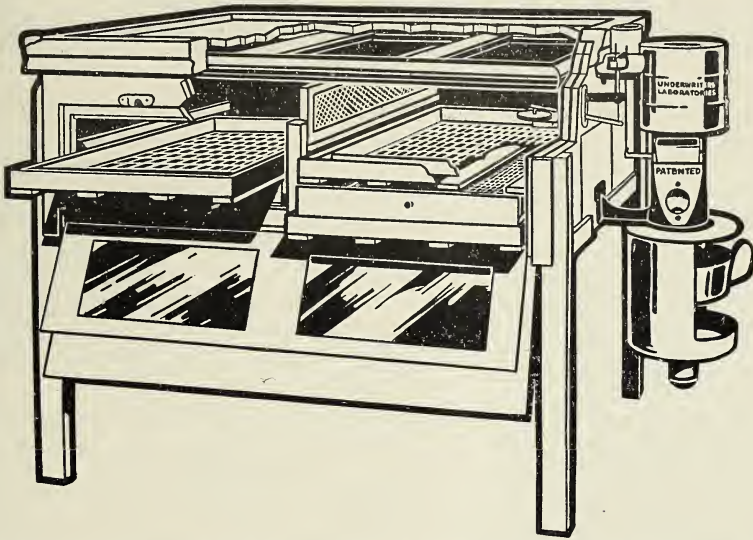
Some time ago I ordered some seed from you and was well pleased. I like you better for quick service than any other company.

Please send me two packets of Ponderosa Tomato Seed (in haste).

Yours truly,

MRS. MARGARET BROWN.

AUTOMATIC INCUBATOR



The Automatic Incubator is an innovation in incubator design and construction. It embodies the necessary vital essentials, making it the most scientific, practical incubator on the market. Heat, Moisture and Ventilation are the elements necessary to hatch chicks and the Automatic supplies these each in their relative proportions, and it not only produces large hatches, but the chicks are large and vigorous, and the kind that live and grow into money.

The Automatic is built from California Red Wood, double wall construction, the inner wall being of same thickness as outer wall and 14 oz. Cold Rolled Copper heating system.

One of the greatest features (and an exclusive one on the Automatic) is the "revolving chute", or tilting chimney, which prevents over-heating and under-heating no matter how the temperature may vary in the room where the machine is being operated.

Send for circular showing the machine in every detail. Sizes from 125 eggs to 625 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

LITTLE BABY GRAND INCUBATORS

50 Egg Capacity, All Metal

For the back yard poultry raiser wanting to make the most money out of a few chickens, this small incubator renders a wonderful service and gives the greatest satisfaction. Every foot of ground in our cities and villages available for cultivation or poultry purposes should be utilized not only for the profit there is in it, but for the satisfaction of producing something, and he or she who produces poultry is rendering to the world a great service.

Unique and superior in its construction. Beautiful in its appearance; excellent in its hatching qualities. The most reliable and easiest to operate small incubator ever offered to the trade. It has a glass window in top so thermometer can be seen without opening, and the chickens can be seen hatching without opening machine. It has a positive heat and moisture regulation, and is equipped with a moisture receptacle for applying additional moisture when needed. Has double top, well insulated and packed; double side walls, with a free circulation of hot air between the walls all the time, making an equal distribution of heat through the machine at all times. The ventilation is perfect, supplying warm, fresh air to all parts of egg chamber at all times.

Shipped by express or parcel post. Weight in carton, 20 pounds.
Price, each\$7.50

OUR FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Will Mature Heads Two to Three Weeks Earlier Than Your Home Grown Plants and Double Your Profits. Why?

There are a number of islands along the Sea Coast of South Carolina, where the soil and climatic conditions are just suited for growing tough, hardy cabbage plants during the winter. The plants make a slow growth, until at eight or ten weeks of age they are very tough and hardy, the buds are purple and the outer leaves a reddish brown. When in this condition they can be shipped to territory farther north and be planted in the open ground a month to six weeks sooner than the home-grown hot bed or cold frame plants. These **FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS** will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero **without injury**.

The top of the plant does not grow until your regular spring weather opens up, but the roots grow from the time they are planted, and just as soon as spring weather starts, the established root growth assimilates the fertilizer in the soil, the plants grow very fast, maturing headed cabbage two to three weeks sooner than you can mature them from hot bed and cold frame plants.

To get the advantage of these frost-proof cabbage plants they must be planted a month or six weeks earlier than you would plant home-grown plants. We fill orders from December 1 to May 1.

The plants when received will be somewhat wilted and have a hard stunted appearance, which will be disappointing to persons who have never use these plants before. Regardless of appearance, they will produce the crop results.

Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield,
Succession and Early Flat Dutch.

Prices by parcel post, postage paid: In lots of 100, 200, 300 or 400 plants at 50c per 100 plants; 500 plants for \$1.60; 1000 or more at \$3.00 per 1000 plants.

Orders are filled by the 100, not 250 or 350. These prices are for even quantities of one variety to package; if you ordered 200 of one variety and 300 of another variety you would pay at the 100 rate.

Order Early to Get Plants Delivered in Time.

When we receive your order for these plants, we have to forward it to our growing station, which takes several days. Plants are shipped direct to you from growing station. Plants cannot be pulled or shipped when beds are wet. We sometimes have a week or ten days of continued wet weather which prevents shipment. If you do not receive your plants as soon as you expect them, you will know that weather prevents shipment. Send your order two to three weeks before you expect to set the plants and you will get them on time.

Conkey's

THE ORIGINAL

BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED

Raises Husky Chicks

A Ready Prepared Mash for baby chicks and all self-feeding young fowls. This remarkable feed—originated by Conkey and prepared through processes controlled and used exclusively by Conkey is a complete ration—containing all the elements needed for safely starting baby chicks, ducklings, goslings, poults, guineas, pheasants, etc.



THIS superior chick mash was the first commercial poultry feed containing buttermilk—that is why we call it the only ORIGINAL buttermilk starting feed.

Conkey's did not "just happen"

—it is a scientifically-balanced feed as clean and wholesome and as conscientiously-prepared as "infant food." Selected, plump grains, ground to proper fineness, are combined with other ingredients so as to make the feed readily digestible, palatable and nutritious. TASTE it, SMELL it, that's the way to judge a chick feed.

Conkey's carries buttermilk in just the right proportion as an aid in prevention of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea, "leg weakness," etc. The buttermilk is Semi-Solid buttermilk, blended with the other ingredients by the ORIGINAL process in such a way as to preserve the appetizing, tonic, and other properties of the newly-churned product.

The moisture in the buttermilk is drawn off by the exclusive Conkey process in such a way as not to subject it to the terrific heat usually required in "drying" buttermilk.

Lactic acid in buttermilk is described as an "Intestinal broom" which sweeps away unfriendly bacteria and disease germs in the delicate digestive tract. Buttermilk is also rich in one of the vitamins necessary to growing birds. It is a wonderful appetizer, aid to digestion and flesh builder.

However, it is not the buttermilk nor the other ingredients alone that causes people to declare that their chicks grow twice as fast on Conkey's.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, 12%; Crude Fibre, 4%; Crude Fat 3%; Nitrogen Free Extract, 56%; Carbohydrates, 60%.

Ingredients

Semi-Solid Buttermilk, pinhead oatmeal, a special wheat middlings whole corn meal, corn feed meal and granulated bone.

It is not the buttermilk alone that protects the chicks from disease during the first critical eight weeks. The secret is in the combination of these materials by the Conkey method—the balancing of the ration, as Conkey alone knows how.

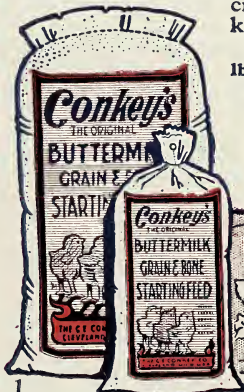
Don't be influenced by "cheaper" imitations labeled "buttermilk"—that word may be used to deceive unwary buyers—to cover up a multitude of "sinful" grains, mill sweepings, poisonous weed seeds, musty screenings, worthless by-products, or other poor material having little or no nutritive value.

Conkey's is so palatable that one poultryman said it ought to be used for "breakfast food." One woman wrote: "My chicks just love Conkey's. It is so tasty, and my, how they do grow! Better still, we didn't have a single loss in the present hatch, no White Diarrhea or other bowel troubles like before we began using Conkey's."

FEED IT FIRST 8 WEEKS

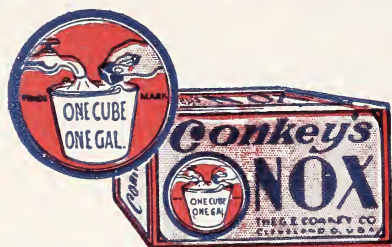
Conkey's is all the chicks need the first eight weeks except greens, charcoal, grit, clean water and some fine scratch grains in the litter for exercise. Give grit and water from the start. During the second week add green stuff and in the fourth week finely cracked chick grains, like Conkey's Chick Grains.

Packed in convenient sizes from 2½ lbs. up Buy 1½ lbs. for every chick. Ask or write for prices.



Conkey's NOX

THE NEW
SOLIDIFIED DISINFECTANT
AND STOCK DIP



Here at last is a high-grade disinfectant in solid form. A little cube—only an inch square—mixed in water makes a gallon of dip or disinfectant with a co-efficient of 5.25, making it 2 to 3 times as strong as most coal-tar disinfectants.

No fuss and bother with heavy, leaky cans and steel drums. No waste, no guessing as to mixture. A saving on freight and packing charges.

Conkey's Nox is made of imported oils—noted for their uniformity—and concentrated by an exclusive, patented process.

Conkey's Nox is of a nature similar to Conkey's Nox-i-cide, but in a condensed, more effective, more easily-handled form. It is also over two times as strong, giving Nox an even wider range of uses than Nox-i-cide.

The presentation of this newer, better way is another Conkey achievement that ranks with the discovery of Conkey's world-famous Roup Remedy and other Conkey products. In this, Conkey, as usual, leads the way to improved methods.

Packages, 6 cubes, 25c; 15 cubes, 60c; 30 cubes, \$1.00; 75 cubes, 2½ lbs., \$1.75; 150 cubes, 5 lbs., \$3.25. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Ask for special prices on larger quantities.



Conkey's Sorehead Remedy

For dangerous, contagious sorehead or chicken pox, pigeon pox, warts and pian. Attacks the trouble from two angles—a powder for the blood and a salve for the sores.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (1 lb. salve, 5 lb. powder) \$3.50 or 10 lbs. powder only, \$3.50; \$3.65 postpaid.



Conkey's Blackhead Remedy

Turkey breeders should have a package on hand as blackhead is deadly in advanced stages. Should be given regularly to growing poults.

Packages, 50c; 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy

This prescription rids birds of many troublesome worms, thus promoting a return to healthy conditions. Give it as soon as you suspect worms—it will help the whole flock.

Packages, 25c, 50c, 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size, (5 lbs.) \$2.75; \$2.85 postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Laxative

Wherever a laxative or purgative is needed this remedy is just the thing for birds—by varying the dosage you can produce either a mild or a strong effect. Works without a debilitating after-effect.

Experts say, and we have found through experiments, that a poultry laxative given every week or two not only keeps birds in better condition but increases the egg yield very materially. If you are not employing this method, try it and be convinced.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5-lbs.) \$2.75; \$2.90 postpaid.

Conkey's WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY

Once you have used this old reliable preparation, you will never be without it. As a preventive of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea and other digestive complaints, it has given great satisfaction for many years.

After getting a start diarrhetic conditions often sweep away the whole hatch—hundreds of chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water until the danger period is past.

This remedy is also recommended as a preventive measure and in treatment of coccidiosis, a diarrhetic condition which attacks chicks similarly to White Diarrhea, but which differs from White Diarrhea in that a principal symptom is bloody droppings rather than white.

Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00, all postpaid; breeder size (1200 Tablets) \$3.50; \$3.60 postpaid.



Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House



Raising poultry is pleasant and profitable when "good luck" is with you. Good luck, however, is not merely a matter of chance, but of **BEING PREPARED**. For more than twenty-five years Conkey has been **THE POULTRY DOCTOR**. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house as insurance against disease, trouble, loss and disappointment.

We sell Conkey's Poultry and Stock Remedies because we know they are reliable and we can guarantee them as follows:

Your money refunded cheerfully if any Conkey remedy does not satisfy.



Conkey's ROUP REMEDY



When Roup breaks out there's no time to experiment—start treatment at once—the disease is very contagious. Cold, rainy weather and changeable conditions intensify Roup. When birds sneeze, froth in eyes, or run at nose put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. Sick birds doctor them-

selves and others are protected from catching the disease. Better still, always at the first sign of "roupy weather," place Conkey's Roup Remedy in fountains—it's a great preventive.

Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00; breeder size (5-lb. can) \$5.75. All postpaid.

Conkey's Roup Pills

For treating individual cases and for use at shows when birds develop colds. These pills have saved many a valuable bird.

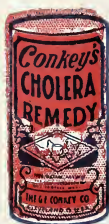
Packages 30c, 60c, \$1.20, all postpaid; breeder size (1000 pills) \$3.00, \$3.10 postpaid.



Conkey's Canker and Bronchitis Remedy

This splendid remedy checks cankerous growths and sores and soon restores the bird to normal. This remedy is Conkey's Specific for bronchitis. Also desirable in treating individual cases of Roup and for use at shows for colds.

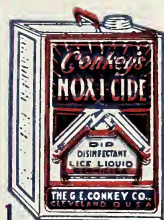
Package 50c Postpaid.



Conkey's Cholera Remedy

So-called Cholera, bowel troubles, indigestion, diarrhea and kindred ailments often kill a whole flock in a few days. Diarrhea, a drowsy, listless appearance and great thirst—these are the signals to put Conkey's Cholera Remedy in the drinking water.

Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00, all postpaid; breeder size 5 lbs., \$2.50; \$2.65 postpaid.



Conkey's NOX-I-CIDE Mite Liquid, Dip, Disinfectant

Every poultry yard, ranch, home, factory, stable, store, office building—in fact, every place where sanitation is necessary to health—needs Conkey's Nox-i-cide every day in the year.

As a veterinary wash in treating swine, sheep, stock, etc., Nox-i-cide is widely used. Sheep raisers, swineherds, cattlemen and others praise it highly as a dip.

Try it for household use—for assisting in driving out ants, destroying odors, routing out bedbugs and cockroaches, for making sinks, cess-pools, garbage containers, etc., sanitary and safe.

Cans, Pint 45c; Quart 70c; ½ Gallon \$1.15; Gallon \$1.80; 5 Gallon \$8.75; 10 Gallon \$17.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

Ask for Prices on Sprayers

For poultrymen, Nox-i-cide is indispensable as a red mite destroyer—paint it on the roosts and spray it into cracks. Spray premises daily when disease is present and once a week as a preventive of red mites, ticks, "bluebugs" and disease epidemics.



Conkey's POULTRY TONIC

Every bird from chick to maturity will be more productive, healthier and more profitable if given a good tonic and regulator. Conkey's Poultry Tonic helps birds to get more out of their feed; they produce more eggs and better flesh on LESS FEED, by better digestion and assimilation.

Conkey's Tonic is all medicine—free from filler, red pepper, and "hot stuff" to overstimulate the birds and break down their health. Conkey's builds on a natural, healthy basis, inducing steady and persistent laying. Keeps the young chicks growing, makes molting easy, strengthens the bird for bad weather and generally maintains a high health average.

Buy it by the pail. Packages, 25c, 50c, \$1.00; pails, 12-lb. \$1.60; 25-lb. \$3.00; bags, 50-lb. \$5.00; 100-lb. \$9.50. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.



Conkey's Gape Remedy

Don't try to extract gapes with a wire or feather when you can get such an effective remedy as Conkey offers. This remedy comprises two powders—both in same box for one price—one sifted over chicks causes them to dislodge the worms in windpipe by coughing, the other is a tonic powder which is mixed in the feed—to help the bird build up its resisting powers.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Limberneck Remedy

For limberneck (or ptomaine poisoning) this remedy should be on hand in your Conkey Corner at all times as Limberneck must be treated promptly.

Packages, 50c; 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Conditioner

Highly concentrated fowl-regulator, blood-purifier and nerve food, to build up birds in a rundown condition or for fowls recovering from disease. Splendid for putting birds in condition for shows, and sustaining them during exhibition.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Fly Knocker

Dairymen, horsemen, cattlemen, and sheep raisers declare this to be the best investment they make—animals free from insects do better in milk and butter fat production, while growing stock unquestionably fattens faster when relieved from disease-spreading insects.

Cans—qt. 60c; ½ gal. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$7.25; 10 gal. \$14.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.



Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy

This ointment applied to birds' legs in a few treatments will kill the parasites responsible for the trouble and heal up the legs with a healthy lustre.

Package, 25c Postpaid.

Conkey's Stock Tonic

A general conditioner of real merit for live stock.

Packages, 25c, 50c; pails, 12 lb. \$2.10; 25 lbs. \$3.45; bags, 50 lb. \$5.25; 100 lb. \$10.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

Conkey's LICE POWDER

For dusting hens, nests, growing chicks—wherever body lice must be overcome.

Packages, 10c, 25c, 50c; pails 12-lb. \$1.40; 25-lb. \$2.75. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Conkey's Lice Liquid

For painting roosts, fittings, inside of house, nest boxes and wherever mites congregate.

Cans—qt. 60c, 2-qt. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$7.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment

For overcoming and preventing murderous head louse which "eats up" baby chicks.

Packages, 10c, 25c, postpaid.

Conkey's Lice Fix

A preparation in ointment form for fighting body lice. One application lasts a month.

Packages, 25c, 50c postpaid.



Poultry Troubles

Of Inheritance
Incubation
Brooding
Climatic
Seasonable
Neighborhood
Feeding
Housing
Accident
Epidemic
Vermin
Lameness
Etc., Etc.

D. N. Shoemaker.

APR 12 1923



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by Geo. H. Lee

Author of "Lee's Poultry Book," "Mandy's
Poultry School," "A Thousand Dollar Egg,"
"Bill's Summer Vacation," "Making a Get-
Away from Business," "Power of Service," Etc.



BINDING SEED CO
Published by
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Read This First

IN all of my writings I have tried to make my information, advice and instructions as concise, direct and simple as possible, and especially to advise on preventive treatment.

TO illustrate my point, I recently read a poultry book issued by another house in business similar to ours. It contained five times as much matter as this little book and a lot of good stuff and practical information, but so involved in arrangement and detail as to hopelessly confuse the average reader.

AMONG other things, in speaking of treatment of roup, it recommends the use of five different remedies, all at one and the same time. Not a word about what causes the trouble or how to prevent it. And, in addition to the use of the five medicines, you are told, "With very sick birds give warm milk with a medicine dropper, a little at a time, to keep up their strength."

IS this calculated to help a poultry raiser to quick and certain recovery of his flock, to help him in preventing future and similar troubles, or to do other than discourage him in attempting remedial measures? Compare with the simple Germozone treatment on page 11.

I HAVE no sympathy for any poulterer who lets many of his chickens get to a point where he has to keep the spark of life going with frequent doses of warm milk through a medicine dropper. A chicken that acts sick is very sick and when they get beyond the eating point they are hopeless.

I DO not say that an occasional one might not be saved by prolonged and careful nursing; but it would have to be a very valuable bird to repay such attention.

THE shortest, surest, and simplest way is always the best and least expensive and this is what I am giving to you in this little book.

POULTRY TROUBLES

DURING twenty-seven years past I have invited correspondence with poultry raisers about their troubles. At first, of course, I could tell them only what I had learned in my own poultry yards.

BUT I soon found that nearly every section was having different troubles, and while all were more or less bothered with the old stand-bys of the poultryman, roup and diarrhoea, the Colorado troubles were in many cases quite different from the Ohio troubles; likewise a difference in every section of the country.

AND I invite such correspondence with any poultry raiser who is having trouble or who is not making the desired success. I make no charge for such consulting service, neither do I require that you use our products, although, of course, I can hardly tell you of how I would remedy your troubles without telling you of the things and the methods that I have found to be most successful. And these are the only things we make and sell.

NATURAL MORTALITY

SOMETIMES the owner of a dozen fine hens worries greatly if one of them gets sick and dies. Or the owner of several hundred will worry if he loses a half dozen in the course of a few weeks.

THIS should occasion no moment of worry because one may expect to lose ten per cent or one-tenth of his chicks from hatching to full growth. And, likewise, one-tenth of the flock per year at least, for the first two years; after that, as they get older, a greater loss can be expected.

THIS is just a natural, normal death rate from various unpreventable causes; accident, disease, old age, etc. So one must consider this first when considering losses that come.

INHERITED TROUBLES

MUCH of the early loss of chicks, especially during the first two or three weeks, is caused by inherited weakness, lack of vitality, etc.

FORTUNATELY, inherited troubles count for only a short period. If, at the age of one month, a chick is strong, vigorous,

and active, no further thought need be given to inherited weakness because, if any considerable weakness exists, it should show up during the first month.

A GREAT deal of chick loss occurs during the Spring because the parent birds were not properly cared for during the previous Fall and Winter. Lousy; over-fed or under-fed; frozen feet; comb or wattles; lack of exercise; lack of food variety, chronic colds, roup, or bowel trouble; all contribute toward later trouble in the young.

INCUBATION TROUBLES

THE fact that an egg hatches does not necessarily mean that it brings forth a strong, vigorous chick. Conditions of incubation may be such as to weaken the embryo to a point where it is just able to struggle out of a brittle shell and still not amount to much afterward. Then, too, conditions may be all right in the incubator for incubation, but not right for caring for the chicks after they are out of the shell.

{CHICKS, while in the egg, breathe very little as compared with their breathing after they hatch. In fact, there may be enough fresh air in the incubator for two hundred eggs but not enough for fifty chicks.

AND, as the chicks are usually kept in the incubator for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after they hatch, they are likely to be partially smothered before being taken out, and the more so, the larger the hatch.

BROODING TROUBLES

THE principal brooding troubles are faulty heat, improper food, and unsanitary conditions. Either may be a little off without serious danger, but if all are wrong, there is not much hope.

OUR free book, "Bill's Summer Vacation," a story about a boy's Summer work with garden and chickens, goes thoroughly into the matter of caring for baby chicks, so I will not repeat it here except to say that there are many things you must do and many things you must not do, and if you do not know these things, you must read and study. Everything is simple about poultry raising. A child can learn it; but there is a world of detail.

CLIMATIC TROUBLES

THE principal climatic conditions affecting chickens are heat and cold, wet and dry. Altitude has little influence except on the hatching and such is largely due to rare, dry air in a high altitude. Eggs, kept for hatching, should be kept moist and Egg-o-hatch should be used in the hatching.

CHICKENS stand well a wide range of temperature if changes are gradual. In extremes of temperature they must have some protection—below freezing or above ninety degrees.

PLENTY of shade—all shade, in fact—is the protection against extreme heat; while, for extreme cold, warmed water, closed in roosts, heat producing food and, if necessary, slight added warmth in the poultry house.

BUT where so many go wrong in attempting to heat a poultry house, is that they over-do it. I am not referring to a brooder house here. That must, of course, be warm. But the house of the grown fowls need only be kept above freezing and as nearly as possible the same temperature night and day, and day by day.

FOR chickens are very subject to colds (roup, swelled head, etc.) from sudden changes of temperature.

HEATING is not so necessary as keeping a uniform temperature and this is more easily secured by opening up and keeping cool during the day and closing up tight at night and keeping as warm as possible. In very severe weather, a little added warmth from a heater will often save stoppage of laying and is, therefore, profitable.

EVEN during summer, in some localities, trouble is experienced in the same way; days hot and nights chilly. In parts of California there is so much difference between sun and shade that chickens take cold if not kept principally in shade. Shade—continuous shade in very hot weather—is also important in case of fine show birds, as long continued hot sunshine will damage the color of fine plumage.

SEASONAL TROUBLES

A PRINCIPAL Seasonal Trouble is encountered during protracted cold or rainy spells. Naturally much of this must

be anticipated in the location and the building.

I WILL go into this more fully under the section "Housing."

ANOTHER Seasonal Trouble comes in early Spring when the melting of Winter snow uncovers various rotten edibles, dead birds and animals, etc., which the chickens are apt to eat if they are running out open. Watch for such and clean up.

EARLY Summer often brings its troubles with myriads of insects that are eaten by chickens. Many chicks are poisoned during May, June and July by eating certain bugs and worms infesting rose bushes, grape vines and other shrubs.

A FLOCK of chickens was running in green alfalfa. One would think that they were getting plenty of green food, but they were not eating any. They were simply stuffing on grass-hoppers. Many became sick and died. On being penned up and properly fed, the others became all right.

A HORSE or cow, allowed to run freely to the corn bin, will eat little or no hay and will soon get sick. Don't think that your chickens are sure to be getting plenty of green food because running on grass, clover or alfalfa.

HOUSING TROUBLES

IF one is contemplating building I would especially recommend investing one dollar in the large, 112 page book, "Poultry Houses and Fixtures," 8x12, with 235 illustrations. We have it for sale and it is well worth the price asked by the publisher.

THE style of house you will build depends on three things,—your pocketbook, your artistic sense, and the particular needs of your climate. In Minnesota or Maine you need quite a different house from that suitable to Florida or California.

BUT even if only a shell, build it tight, with no hollow walls or hidden spaces to harbor vermin. Have large, double, end doors, one of wood and one of screen so doors may be opened yet with chickens held inside. Large, double windows, one of glass and one of wire screen or netting. The glass windows should be hinged either at the side, to be thrown around against the

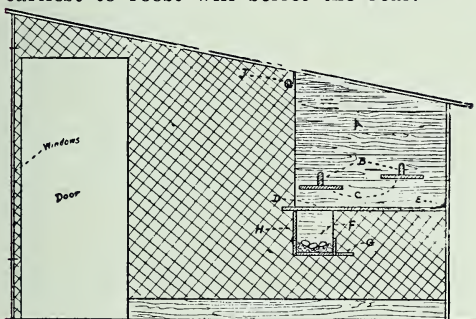
wall when open, or at the top to be hooked up against the roof.

IN cold climate, windows of double glass, with air space between, are valuable in zero weather.

BUT large glass windows are objectionable if they cannot be thrown wide open on warm days. The reason is explained on page 5.

ROOSTS may be so constructed as to be enclosed or boarded in on all sides, tops and bottom, except the front, which can be closed on very cold nights, if desired, by lowering a rolled muslin curtain.

THE accompanying illustration shows such a roosting compartment with rear—open nests underneath. It is built the full width of each pen, preferably six or eight feet. "A" is the wood or muslin end wall; "B," the roosts which are 2x4's with the top edge rounded. By having the rear roost a little higher than the front roost, the chickens earliest to roost will select the rear.



"C"—"C" are 12-inch boards for primary dropping boards and for applying Lee's Lice Killer. They may be removed if desired, when not in use for lice killing fumigation, letting the droppings fall on the larger dropping board or floor of the roosting compartment "D." This floor is hinged at "E" and may be raised out of the way for cleaning underneath. This floor should be cleaned daily and kept sprinkled well with chaff and an occasional sprinkling with Lice Killer.

THE nest boxes are not attached to the floor "D" but set on cleats attached to the partition walls and may be easily lifted off and set aside while cleaning. There is a hinged door in front at "H" to get at the eggs easily.

ROOSTS "B"- "C" may be removably attached to platform "D," if desired, so as to fold up with the platform when raised for working below.

NEIGHBORHOOD TROUBLES.

IT will often be found that most all of the poultry raisers in a certain locality are having the same or similar trouble, while other localities, only a short distance away, are not affected.

THIS sometimes occurs along the banks of a small stream and caused by poisonous contamination dumped in farther up.

OR, it may be old, musty, or spoiled food from a local feed store. Packages of food, containing grain, meal, or cereal products often become musty after years on a dealer's shelf and may become rankly poisonous to chickens.

OR, it may be a local plague of insects, certain of which are poisonous to chickens if eaten in considerable quantity. In fact, any insect or meat food, eaten to excess or to the exclusion of other food for several days, is bad.

WHERE chickens have free range, a dead animal will often attract chickens from different flocks and for considerable distances to eat of the rotten meat. In this way, several neighborhood flocks may be similarly affected.

ANOTHER, but infrequent cause of neighborhood losses is poisoning by some "crank" bent simply upon destruction or who may, perhaps, be annoyed by roosters crowing or hens bothering his garden, etc. It is so easy to scatter a little poisoned grain.

ACCIDENT TROUBLES

TACKS, small nails and sharp bits of glass cause a lot of trouble in many cases, especially with young chicks, but also often with old fowls if they do not have plenty of likeable grit.

GENERALLY a hen will teach her chicks to avoid this dangerous material, so incubator chicks are the most subject to trouble from this source.

BUT the natural instinct of young or old chickens is to take into the crop with the food some small bits of hard substance to grind the food in the gizzard. If they have plenty of suitable grit, they are not likely to bother the objectionable things.

IN case of bloody droppings, such internal injury may be suspected. I lost a couple of fine cockerels at one time and in each case found a shingle nail stuck clear through the gizzard.

HENS are often ruptured in laying extra large eggs, but this is generally because of faulty feeding, hen too fat, etc.

CHICKENS are often poisoned by getting hold of rat poison or poison put out for destroying various animals or vermin; also by lumps of salt from salt fish or pork, ice cream freezers, etc. Prevention is, of course, the only remedy.

EPIDEMIC TROUBLES

EPIDEMIC diseases are comparatively rare and consist chiefly of white diarrhoea and cholera, both germ diseases and both distributed or carried by eggs for hatching, stock purchased from a distance, by birds, dogs, cats, peddlers, etc. Fortunately, such epidemics are rare and I have never known one to be bothered with either if he made regular use of Germozone in the water and Egg-o-hatch for hatching.

I DO NOT believe that either disease is transmitted in the egg or by inheritance. The germs are in the droppings and on the outside of the egg shell. Germozone kills germs in the crop of a chicken and Egg-o-hatch kills them on the shell while undergoing incubation.

BY epidemic disease I mean those that cover a wide range of territory and spread from section to section, farm to farm. Many common diseases are contagious and spread from fowl to fowl in a flock and even from flock to flock, but can hardly be considered as epidemics.

FORTUNATELY chickens are not subject to much virulent epidemic disease.

COMMON DISEASES.

WHEN you find a bird with head swelled, that bird must have been in noticeably sick condition for days and perhaps weeks.

WHEN bowel trouble crops out in your flock, it is not always caused by something of today or yesterday. It may be the culmination of faulty treatment extending over weeks or months.

IF an attendant is at all observing, he can pick out at a glance those that are starting on the road to illness. A dirty beak or watery eye is a sure indication of cold in the head, developing later into roup, and swelled head with perhaps the addition of canker. These can be detected at a glance, even in a large flock, and should receive attention now, not later.

BOWEL trouble is more generally a pen or flock disease. It is apparent at a glance by just looking at the droppings of the night before. Healthy droppings are rather firm, generally dark or slate color, and tipped with white. Absence of the white tips is first indication of bowel trouble. Then the droppings show thinner, perhaps yellowish or green in color, gradually becoming more liquid in consistency.

REGULAR use of Germozone in the drinking water three days out of the week, generally prevents both the bowel trouble and the colds if caused by minor or trivial things. If, however, there is some seriously faulty things being done, this condition must be corrected, as no medicine can cure a disorder if the conditions causing it are allowed to continue.

IT is peculiar that most of the diseases of chickens are of the skin and mucous membrane. Many do not understand why or how Germozone can be beneficial in so many different diseases or disorders, but when they are all simmered down, they come within the one class of irritation or inflammation of the skin and mucous membrane, the latter being really a skin lining the canals or passages of the body.

MY correspondence shows that many thousands of people do not understand the simplest and most common poultry disease, "roup." Roup is simply a bad cold in the head that has been let run and not properly treated.

A CHICKEN takes cold just like a person. The first indications are watery eyes and running at the nostrils. This is generally promptly indicated as the chicken will have a dirty beak caused by the dirt and dust sticking to the wet beak. Some-

times, however, the nostrils are gummed shut and do not run, in which case the bird will be noticed breathing through the mouth.

THIS discharge gradually thickens and remains and accumulates in the passages of the head. A chicken cannot blow its nose, so the mucus keeps forming and accumulating. Finally, the head is so full of rotten mucus that the face swells and the eyes puff out. That is "swelled head" and the last stage of "roup."

NO poultryman should ever let his chickens get to the swelled head stage. It is simply neglect as it is so easy to cure by syringing out the nasal passage with dilute Germozone which washes out the mucus and at the same time heals the inflamed surfaces, preventing more mucus from forming.

"CANKER" is somewhat different, but often accompanies "roup." Canker is more like croup or diphtheria, a leathery yellow or white coating forming on the mucous membrane of the tongue, mouth and opening to the throat and windpipe. If noticed in the earliest stage when these parts are merely red and inflamed, an application or two of full strength Germozone made with a feather or small brush will often relieve it right there.

THAT is why chickens that get Germozone regularly in the drinking water seldom have canker, or roup either, because the remedy is constantly coming in contact with the lining of the mouth, tongue and throat and even the front and rear openings of the nostrils.

BUT when canker has formed it must be picked off, being careful to burn or destroy it as it is a source of contagion, and then apply Germozone to the flesh or mucous membrane beneath. It does no good to put the medicine on the canker.

"SOUR CROP," "soft crop," "puffed crop," etc., are all inflammations of the mucous membrane of the crop and easily yields to the same remedy or preventive treatment.

"SORE THROAT" is another and "bowel trouble" merely another of the mucous membrane troubles. But, in bowel trouble there are so many things that may cause it that, while giving Germozone as a remedy, one should make a search for the cause and

remove it. Generally, it is bad food or improperly assorted food. "Limber neck" is an acute and dangerous bowel trouble caused by eating rotten or spoiled food.

OF the skin troubles there are "chicken pox," sometimes called "sore head," an eruption of little pimples on the face, comb and wattles, later turning into warty or scabby sores. If Germozone is painted on full strength right at the start, it will often drive it away, but at any stage this treatment will help and especially in preventing contagion.

THEN there is "white or scurfy comb (I am not in any case using technical names for these troubles), "frosted comb," "bumble foot," a sort of boil caused by an injury to the bottom of the foot, "redness of skin" and "scurfy skin," accompanied by loss of feathers. All of these yield readily to treatment with Germozone.

AND these comprise nine-tenths of the diseases affecting chickens. Often several will appear together. I hear of very many cases where chickens have roup, canker, chicken pox, and bowel trouble, all at one and the same time. The owner has a "sweet time" handling such a flock.

BUT it is generally his own fault because it usually starts with one or the other perhaps a cold in the head or slight bowel trouble. These are neglected because the chickens do not make a fuss about it and later things get worse and the other troubles appear. On top of all, the hens quit laying and there is loss of production for months even though the sick ones are finally pulled through.

I FIND, and I back the statement with my thirty-five years of experience, that slight bowel trouble and trivial colds develop more grief for the poultry raiser than all other things combined—possibly excepting lice and mites.

"CROP BOUND," which is caused by an obstruction getting into the passage leading from the crop to the gizzard, calls for a surgical operation unless the obstruction can be made to pass on by a dose of olive oil or castor oil. As also "Rupture," generally caused in hens by passing abnormally large eggs.

FEEDING TROUBLES

"SCRATCH FEED" and "Chick feed" are too often a dumping place for seed or

grain that is not otherwise salable. I know that in many cases one-third of the food is wasted because the chickens do not eat it

CORN, Wheat and Oats are the principal and important grains for chickens. Various other things may be included, such as millet seed for baby chicks, or dried peas, sunflower, squash or melon seeds, rice, kaffir corn, etc., for old chickens, but these other extra items should be in very small amount—not more than two or three pounds to 100 lbs. of the more important corn, wheat, oats.

IF more is given the chickens simply do not eat it and it goes to waste. No use giving surplus amounts that will not be eaten.

GRIT is not a proper addition to a poultry food, neither in a mash or scratch food. True, it makes weight and profit for the feed man, but you can buy grit cheaper separately.

NEITHER are such items as ground peanut hulls; cereal products (often weed seeds and other refuse); or various other items, sometimes under fancy names to conceal the real character of the ingredient. Sometimes dried ground peat, rice hulls and various other stuff, no better than sawdust, are used.

I WOULD not detract from the value of properly and ready prepared food and I do not imply that all prepared foods are of such faulty character; but it is well to carry these things in mind and buy for freshness, quality, and utility rather than for convenience or price.

NEVER buy a poultry food or medicine from the viewpoint of price. Every now and then we get letters something like this, “I think your price of 75 cents on Germozone is too high. I can get a larger bottle of same color medicine for 50 cents.” As if medicines were sold on color test!

OR, “Your Egg Maker costs twice as much as some others.” Not the slightest comparison of what they contain. Merely comparing pound with pound.

WE have never made, for sale, a ready-for-use poultry food because of this very reason. One cannot give honest wheat corn and oats with added necessities, in competition with some other mixtures that

are offered. There is, further, a problem to consider as to how soon, and in what condition, such feed will reach the final consumer.

GRAIN or meal gets musty and unfit for food after a lapse of months or years. And if a dealer does not sell it this year, he carries it over to succeeding years when it may be of doubtful value.

SO we prefer to make only the concentrated, non-spoiling ingredients to be added to pure, fresh corn, wheat and oats, obtainable in most any locality.

THE following makes the best mash that I know of for young or old chickens. Many feed dealers mix it frequently and fresh and have it for sale, ready prepared. If they will not supply it, buy the materials and mix it yourself.

Ground corn	10 pounds
(or cornmeal)	
Ground oats	10 pounds
(or oatmeal)	
Ground wheat	10 pounds
(or shorts 5 lbs., bran 5 lbs.)	
Lee's Egg Maker and Chick Grower	2 pounds

This makes a complete and well balanced ration for laying hens and for growing chicks. Feed dry, or wet to crumbly mash with sour milk or water. If desired, the oat content may be cut down a little and the wheat increased.

VERMIN TROUBLES

THERE are many different insects that affect chickens. I could go into a lengthy description of each variety of louse or mite, give its scientific name, tell of its habits, etc.

BUT to me there are just two kinds—the lice that stay on the chickens and the mites, bed-bugs, etc., that inhabit the cracks and crevices of the poultry house, roosts, etc., and go on the chickens only at night, leaving them again before morning.

IT makes little difference whether a louse on a chicken is a body louse or a head louse or a feather louse. They all have the same general characteristics and are subject to the same or similar treatment.

FORTUNATELY the lice are easier to kill than the mites. If conditions were reversed and mites stayed on the chickens while lice stayed about the roosts and walls,

poultry people would have a much more serious problem to contend with.

BUT the lice are easily killed by powders and by fumigation that would not affect mites, bed-bugs or fleas at all. These require a much stronger insecticide, too strong for application to the bodies of chickens, so it is really fortunate that these are accessible during the day when off the chickens.

SO Lee's Lice Killer (which is also a mite killer) serves a double purpose. It kills mites, etc., when sprayed on the roosts and walls and into the cracks and crevices harboring the vermin and the same spraying kills by fumigation, the lice on the chickens roosting at night close over the sprayed surface.

IT is also fortunate that the "scaley leg mite" and the "Texas flea," which stay on the chickens, are in places where Lee's Lice Killer can be directly applied. Lee's Lice Killer can be applied directly to the bare legs, face, comb or wattles of chickens, but must not be applied to the skin covered by feathers.

WHERE a powder is preferred for dusting the chickens, for the setting hen or for young chicks, Lee's Louse Powder will be found very effective.

LAMENESS TROUBLES

MOST lameness of chickens is gout, rheumatism or injury. I am giving no consideration here to the "sprawley legs" or those that are lame when hatched. These should be killed.

"GOUT" is the most common cause of lameness in chickens a month old or more. You have read, and perhaps known, of the rich old man who suffered from gout—a very sore, swollen, bandaged foot—caused by rich feeding and little or no exercise.

IT is from exactly the same cause in chickens, although it does not generally show up in a swelled foot. It affects generally one leg or wing and is generally the fattest, plumpest chickens. You are simply too good to them.

IT is always well to examine the foot, leg and back for injuries if a single chicken is affected. Sometimes they are injured by fighting, sometimes females are injured by too heavy males. Feet are often injured

by jumping from high roosts onto a hard floor.

THE latter is known as "bumble foot" and the treatment prescribed in Germozone directions. Any lameness from injury will be benefited by bathing with warm dilute Germozone.

RHEUMATISM is caused by cold or damp roosting places and the main thing to do is to change the faulty conditions.

THE prices shown here are prices at Omaha and in the hands of retailers in Central and Eastern States. In 100-lb. lots or more we pay freight to points east of Rocky Mountains. In Western, Pacific and Gulf States a little higher price is charged for delivery on some items on account of the high freight rates. Our goods are on sale by one dealer at most towns. If none is known, write us.

Lee's Lice Killer, 1-qt. size	\$0.60	4 lbs.
Lee's Lice Killer, ½-gal. size.....	.90	6 lbs.
Lee's Lice Killer, 1-gal. size.....	1.50	10 lbs.
Lee's Lice Killer, 5-gal. size.....	6.00	45 lbs.
Lee's Egg Maker, 2-lb. pkg.....	.40	2 lbs.
Lee's Egg Maker, 5-lb. pkg.....	.90	5 lbs.
Lee's Egg Maker, 12-lb. pail.....	2.00	14 lbs.
Lee's Egg Maker, 25-lb. pail.....	3.75	28 lbs.
Lee's Egg Maker, 100-lb. drum....	12.00	110 lbs.
Lee's Louse Powder, 1-lb. pkg....	.25	1 lb.
Lee's Louse Powder, 2½-lb. pkg..	.50	3 lbs.
Lee's Germozone, liquid, 4-oz. size.	.40	1 lb.
Lee's Germozone, liquid, 12-oz. bot.	.75	2 lbs.
Lee's Germozone, liquid, 32-oz. size	1.50	3 lbs.
Lee's Germozone, liquid, 1-gal. size	4.50	12 lbs.
Lee's Germozone, 75 tablets.....	.65	Postpaid
Lee's Germozone, 200 tablets.....	1.25	Postpaid
Head-Lice Ointment, 2-oz. cans....	.15	Postpaid
White Diarrhoea Remedy.....	.50	2 lbs.
Egg-o-latum .....	.50	Postpaid
Egg-o-hatch .....	.50	Postpaid
Lee's Spray Pumps.....	.75	2 lbs.
Lee's Dip, 1-qt. size.....	.75	4 lbs.
Lee's Dip, ½-gal. size.....	1.25	6 lbs.
Lee's Dip, 1-gal. size.....	1.75	10 lbs.
Lee's Dip, 5-gal. cans.....	7.50	45 lbs.
Lee's Flyo-Curo, 1-qt. size.....	.60	4 lbs.
Lee's Flyo-Curo, ½-gal. size.....	.90	6 lbs.
Lee's Flyo-Curo, 1-gal. size.....	1.50	10 lbs.
Lee's Worm Powder, 1-lb. pkg....	.35	1 lb.
Lee's Worm Powder, 7-lb. pkg....	1.50	8 lbs.
Lee's Worm Powder, 25-lb. pail..	4.00	28 lbs.
Lee's Smoke Flavor, 12-oz. bottle..	.40	2 lbs.
Lee's Smoke Flavor, 32-oz. bottle..	.85	4 lbs.
Lee's Healing Oil, 12-oz. bottle....	.50	2 lbs.
Lee's Healing Powder, 4 ounces...	.25	1 lb.
Lee's Bug Killer, 12-oz. bottle....	.35	2 lbs.
Lee's Gopher Killer, 1-qt. size.....	.75	4 lbs.

PRICES IN BOOKS

The prices shown in our various books are not all correct. These books have been published at different times during several years past and are too valuable to be thrown away merely because of a necessary price change. Go by the price on this page, which is the latest and guaranteed for six months from date. Note top of this page.

GEORGE H. LEE COMPANY
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September 1, 1922.



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